

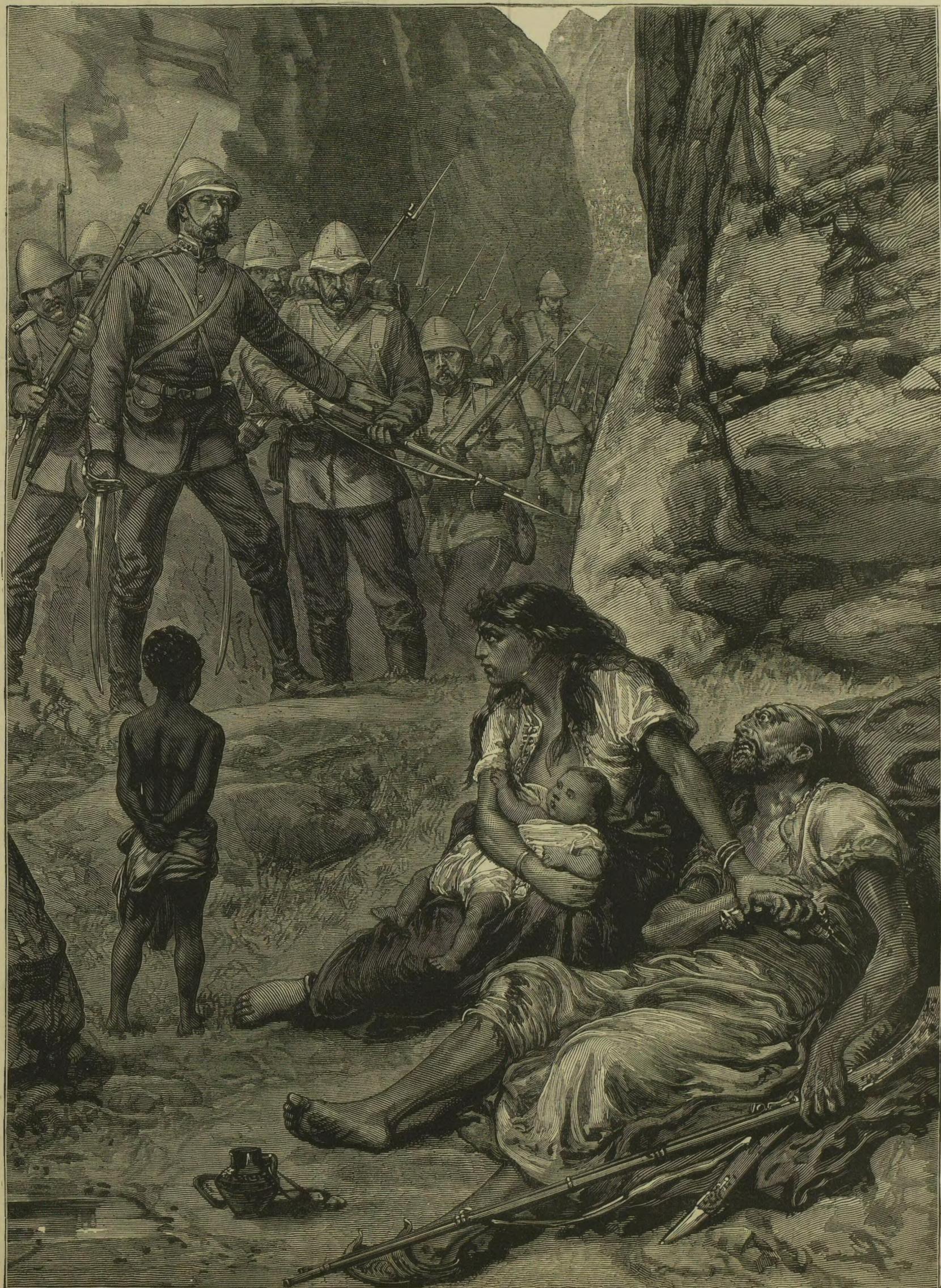
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2159.—VOL. LXXVII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6*½*d.



AN INCIDENT IN THE MARCH OF OUR TROOPS FROM AFGHANISTAN.—SEE PAGE 374.

BIRTHS.

On Aug. 13, at Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of George Henry Rew, of a son.
On the 17th ult., at 21, Connaught-terrace, Folkstone, the wife of Jesse Nowell, of a son—Algerian James Thibbrick.
On the 25th ult., at 42, Russell-road, Kensington, the wife of W. Stanley Adams, M.D., of Forest Lodge, Hong-Kong, of a son.
On the 5th inst., at 50, Stanhope-gardens, the Lady Chelmsford of a son.
On the 8th inst., at Fir Grove, East Hothly, Sussex, the wife of Sir Edmund Hornby, of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at 23, Bryanston-square, the wife of Colonel Sir Charles Keyes, K.C.B., of a daughter.
On the 8th inst., at 6, Atherstone-terrace, the wife of the Hon. Edward Romilly, of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at 46, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert Gye, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at St. Saviour's, Jersey, by the Rev. Charles Maret, M.A., Rector, Alfred John Le Cornu, of Highfield St. Ouen, to Rozel, daughter of T. G. Falle, Esq., Plaisance, Jersey.
On the 30th ult., at St. John's Church, Deptford, in the county of Kent, by the Rev. Charles Walford, Gustaf Svensson, of the I.M. Customs Service, China, youngest son of Olof Svensson, to Grace Martha Owen, youngest daughter of David Owen.
On the 28th ult., at St. Luke's Church, Cork, by the Rev. E. Ellis-Viner, assisted by the Archdeacon, Francis A. St. Maur Sheil, to Margaret Jane, second daughter of Sir John Arnott, D.L., Woodlands, Cork.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst., at 29, Grosvenor-square, the Lord Lanerton, aged 70.
On the 4th inst., at 31, Linden-gardens, Kensington, Colonel Sir William Lockyer Merewether, C.B., K.C.S.I., H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 55.
On the 9th inst., at Skairfield Lockerbie, N.B., Sir William Linton, K.C.B., in his 79th year.
On the 11th inst., at East Cowes Castle, in the 90th year of her age, Elizabeth Mary, Dowager Viscountess Gort.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 23.

SUNDAY, OCT. 17.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Dan. iii., 1 Thess. ii. Evening Lessons: Dan. iv. or v., Luke xii. 1-18.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Dr. Butler; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Piers Clapham; 7 p.m., Rev. N. Dawes, Vicar of St. Mary's, Charterhouse.
St. James's (re-opened), noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

MONDAY, OCT. 18.

St. Luke the Evangelist.
Full Moon, 4.26 a.m.
Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany born, 1881.
Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall (three days).

TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dean Cowie on Geometry; and on 20th, 21st, and 22nd.
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Evangelical Alliance, opening of Conference at Nottingham—President, Lord Polwarth; opening of the Irish Branch at Belfast.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

Institute of Bankers, 6 p.m., Dr. F. Pollock on the Law of Partnership.
British Horological Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. W. B. Warwick on Electro-Metallurgy.

THURSDAY, OCT. 21.

Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson's victory and death, 1805.
Races: Sandown Park.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

City of London College, 6 p.m., Dr. N. Heinemann on Political Economy: Variations in Productiveness.

SATURDAY, OCT. 23.

Meeting of the first United Parliament of Great Britain, 1707.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEV OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.				
Inches.	°	°	°	°	SW. W.	146	0'000
3 29.876	44°5	35°6	73	53°8	SW. E.	241	0'215
4 29.635	42°2	30°1	89	10 46°7	E. S. SW.	331	0'375
5 29.222	56°0	54°1	93	9 64°8	SSW. NE.	202	0'460
6 29.355	49°2	47°5	94	10 56°8	N.E. E. SSW.	142	0'645
7 29.597	54°5	49°3	84	4 64°8	N.E. E.	235	0'130
8 29.728	52°1	48°3	88	9 57°6	NE.	538	1'080
9 29.663	51°6	48°3	90	10 56°0			

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.303 29.714 23.216 29.343 29.561 29.723 29.680
Temperature of Air .. 45°8 52°0 62°6 59°0 55°2 52°6 52°9
Temperature of Evaporation .. 42°7 41°4 50°6 47°0 35°6 51°8 50°4
Direction of Wind .. NW. NE. S. NNE. ENE. E. NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 1 55	A 1 20	M 1 38	A 1 55	M 2 14	A 2 30	M 4 47
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS Every Night at 8.30—Louis and Fabien del Franchi, Mr. Irving. At 7.30, BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. Doors open at 7. Special Morning Performances of THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Saturdays, OCT. 16, 23, 30, at 2.30. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5 daily. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

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NAVRE.—Passengers booked through by this route every week night from Victoria and London Bridge as above.

HONFLEUR, TROUVILLE, CAEN, &c.—Passengers booked through from Victoria and London Bridge, via Littlehampton, every Monday and Wednesday.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly; and No. 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trumper-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By Order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, OCTOBER 19,
PRICE ONE SHILLING,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR

1881,

CONTAINING

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PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS,

FROM ORIGINALS BY EMINENT ARTISTS;

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA;

TWELVE DIAGRAMS OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers, Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1880; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past thirty-eight years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the Library; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be far the cheapest Almanack ever published.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1880.

Public affairs have a slightly more promising look. The excessive strain upon men's anxieties for the maintenance of peace in Europe has somewhat relaxed. The Sultan of Turkey seems to have discovered the mistake he made when he counted upon breaking up the European Concert by assuming an attitude of direct defiance. So far from disintegrating the international combination, it has rather tended to knit it together more closely. Germany and Austria are said to have availed themselves of the opportunity to bring under the notice of his Imperial Majesty the immediate mischief he was doing to his own objects, and the ulterior danger to the very existence of his Empire that his reckless obstinacy was raising up. For the moment, he has listened to reason. There can be but little doubt that, if convinced at all by the representations made to him from the quarter indicated, he has been "convinced against his will." Dulcigno is to be unconditionally surrendered to the Montenegrins—will have been surrendered, possibly, before these columns have reached the eyes of our readers. We will assume this. We will assume that one item of the demands made upon the Porte by the united will of Europe has been, or presently will be, struck off the list. So far, good. The cession, save as a recognition of the principle which underlies remaining claims, is of very little importance in itself, but it puts an end to any present necessity for a Naval Demonstration, and goes far to justify the resort to that kind of coercive pressure. Whether it will be employed in aid of the settlement of the Greek Frontier Question is extremely doubtful. It is a weapon insufficient of itself, unless intended to initiate a further recourse to material means; and it remains to be seen whether the Signatory Powers can agree to take it up again, together with the responsibility which it implies. At any rate, no precipitate decision is called for. The Greek and Armenian questions remain to be dealt with on their respective merits; and, substantially, there can be hardly room to doubt, will be eventually settled without resort to bloodshed.

Ireland is much nearer home, and much more closely concerns England's "business and bosom," than the Port of Dulcigno. The face of Irish affairs appears to us somewhat troubled than it was. Agrarian outrages, assassinations, non-payment of rents, and inflammatory, not to say menacing, meetings summoned and held by the Land League leaders, have perhaps done their worst, but they have also called into action the better influences which,

in Ireland as well as elsewhere, are latent in society until evoked by events. We do not wonder that Irish landlords have taken the alarm. We cannot be surprised at the appeal they have made with such moving earnestness to the Executive for the protection of life and property. The State we think, may be trusted to discharge with efficiency its primary duty; but it will exhaust all the means which law has placed within its reach before it asks for an extension of them. It has no intention, it is said, of sending any additional military force to the Island. We do not hear that it is likely to call Parliament together for the purpose of passing a new Coercion Bill. It has "proclaimed" two Counties and has sent into them an augmentation of the Police Force, the expense of which will fall upon the cess-payers. Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has addressed the Priesthood under his Ecclesiastical superintendence, in a firm but Christian denunciation of those quasi apologies for violence and murder, too frequently ejaculated at recent public meetings. We shall see in the sequel what is the effect upon the multitude of this patriotic interposition. That it will be beneficial may be fairly assumed; to a certain extent, no doubt, it will assuage angry passions and neutralise the sympathy of the Tenant-Farmer class with the evil doings of the desperadoes who profess to act on their behalf. It will, moreover, encourage that large portion of the community yet uncommitted by overt acts to illegal remedies to protest against any resort to, or connivance at, criminal deeds as a means of reform. But whether the better elements of Irish Society will avail to place the more turbulent ones under restriction until Measures of Reform have been matured by the Government and Legislature of the United Kingdom, is one of those practical problems which can only be solved by facts. There is some room for hope that it may yet be peacefully and favourably solved. The Chief Secretary for Ireland has his hands full enough, as it is. He is becoming intimately and painfully acquainted with the weaknesses of the body politic he has been called to govern, and with the subtle and pervasive causes of them. If he should get at the root of the malady which he is attempting to cure, and should persuade Parliament to adopt effective remedial measures, he will achieve a task such as no previous Statesman has achieved for that country.

The inquiries now proceeding as to corrupt practices at the late General Election, in several constituencies, have already disclosed to us a laxity of political virtue and a readiness to barter patriotism for self at which there are few politicians, we hope, who will not blush, for their country's sake. If our Constitution rests upon so unstable a foundation as is laid bare by these Electoral Commissions it is hastening to decay. But we do not believe it does, to anything like the extent hastily surmised. Comparatively small constituencies generally inherit the evil tendencies and cherish the evil habits lately brought to light, but not by any means for the first time. It has become quite clear that the Ballot is no adequate preventative against bribery. It has, perhaps, put an end to, or, at any rate, has largely diminished, the potency of intimidation. But it leaves corruption where it found it; and voters accustomed to handle money at electoral contests are shrewd enough to see that their miserable privilege can only be upheld by fidelity, in the main, to the pledges which they sell. Large constituent bodies are tolerably free from the degrading vice. It is now becoming a serious question as to what should be done to extirpate the disease. It is too large a question to discuss now, and here; but it will no doubt be thoroughly discussed when a renewal of the Ballot Act shall be brought under the consideration of Parliament; and, we trust, with more earnestness of spirit and with better practical results than heretofore.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Cowper gave a dinner party last Saturday evening at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin. On Friday the Lord Lieutenant and Countess Cowper paid a visit to the Cripples' Home at Bray. Their Excellencies were accompanied by the Countess of Dufferin.

Earl Spencer,

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The French Government, so the telegrams say, have been contemplating the prosecution of M. Félix Pyat, the Irreconcilable editor of a Paris paper, with the engaging title of "La Commune," who has started a subscription for presenting a "revolver of honour" to Berezowski, the Pole who, some thirteen years ago, attempted to assassinate the Emperor Alexander of Russia in the Bois de Boulogne by shooting him with a pistol. Individual subscriptions to the Revolver Fund are to be limited to five centimes, or one halfpenny; but the Government fails to approve of this proposed testimonial to a "political martyr," who very narrowly escaped the guillotine, and who is at present expiating his little act of indiscretion in 1867 as a convict in New Caledonia. So the Editor of *La Commune* was to be proceeded against for the offence of "qualifying and justifying a crime condemned by the law;" but, at the last moment, the prosecution seems to have fallen through.

M. Félix Pyat is a very clever gentleman, who must be close, I take it, on seventy years of age. He is by profession an Advocate. Ever so many years ago he produced, at the Porte St. Martin, a most moving melodrama called "Le Chiffonnier de Paris," afterwards adapted to our stage as "The Ragpicker of Paris." The principal character was, I think, played by an excellent actor, Mr. Addison, one of whose latest appearances in London was as Mr. Pickwick to Mr. Henry Irving's Jingle, at the Lyceum. In 1848 M. Félix Pyat abandoned the mimic drama for the real one of politics. He went into exile with Ledru Rollin, and remained in banishment until 1870. He was one of the most conspicuous actors in the great spectacular drama of the Commune (you remember its striking effects of petroleum and red fire?); but, more fortunate than M. Rochefort, he managed to get away, and was only condemned to death *en contumace*, a sentence which pleased his political opponents but did not hurt him. Only the other day he was amnestied; and returned with other gentlemen of his patriotic persuasion to Paris. He immediately proceeded to found an Irreconcilable journal, and to attack the powers that be tooth and nail. All this on the verge of seventy. A "game"—a very "game" old gentleman, as it would be said in fistic parlance.

Touching the convict Pole Berezowski, it was my fortune to see the man tried, one warm morning during the season of 1867, at the Court of Assizes of the Seine. The court was crowded; and we were all, from M. le Président in his ermine-lined robes to us poor spectators huddled together on the back benches, uncomfortably hot. Some of the ladies present fainted. The coolest person in court seemed to be Berezowski himself, sitting on the *banc des accusés* between two gendarmes. I can see the prisoner now, in my mind's eye, and could draw his portrait from memory on my thumb-nail. A little, sinister-looking, shambling, weak-kneed wretch, with a stubby apex to his head which looked like a fir-cone, and a birdlike profile. Can you realise the idea of a bilious vulture or a hypochondriacal hawk? Stop. Did you ever see the "Aztec Children"? On ancient bas-reliefs and in linen pictures in Mexico I have seen the counterpart of Berezowski's lineaments over and over again.

If this miserable little *cretin* was not at least two thirds a congenital idiot, I am very much mistaken. He had lain many weeks in gaol, and had the prison taint and the prison pallor on his face; and, with his bleared, lashless eyes, he blinked in the sunlight as an owl in an ivy-bush (I never saw an owl in an ivy-bush, but I once knew a lady at Washington who kept a screech-owl in her parlour) might be supposed to do. Otherwise he seemed quite undisturbed by what was going on, and answered the interrogatory of M. le Président (during which the accused stood up) quite jauntily. The evidence against him was clear; and of a surety he would have been condemned to death but for the impassioned eloquence of his counsel, Maître Emmanuel Arago. The distinguished advocate had got hold of the, to him, gratifying fact that Berezowski's maternal parent had died since her son's arrest; and of this fact M. Arago made the most. "The accused," he thundered forth, "had two Mothers—his own parent, and his beloved country, Poland; and the Czar of Russia has assassinated them both." An allusion to one's mother may be always warranted to "fetch" a French jury and a French theatrical audience.

As M. Arago resumed his seat, after this telling *coup*, I heard a stout and elderly Frenchman close to me murmur to himself, "Après ces belles paroles, la tête du malheureux ne tombera pas." Nor did it. That allusion to his mother in all probability saved his life. He had ceased, in the opinion of the spectators, to be a criminal of the deepest dye. He was only a *malheureux*—an unfortunate. The jury found him guilty, "with extenuating circumstances;" and he was sentenced to *les travaux forcés à perpétuité*, or penal servitude for life. As he was being taken from the Court the members of the *jeune barreau*—the junior barristers—hastily sent a hat round, and gathered what I was told was a round sum of money for the wretched life-convict, to purchase him some trifling comforts withal. French convicts are mercifully permitted to spend a little pocket money to buy additions to their rations. It was thirteen years ago. I wonder how many of those smock-faced young barristers whom I saw in the Palais de Justice are judges, prefects, deputies, diplomats, Ministers of State, it may be, now! I wonder whether M. Léon Gambetta was of the company!

No signs are visible in the surcease of the statue mania in France. Denis Papin at Blois and Blaise Pascal at Clermont Ferrand have been succeeded by a statue at Sens of the famous Renaissance painter, sculptor, and engraver, Jean Cousin. And now, poor dear Joan of Arc has had yet another statue erected to her memory at Compiègne, outside the gate of which, at the close of an unsuccessful sortie, she was captured by a Burgundian archer belonging to the Bâtard de Wandonne, who took his valuable prize in triumph to his castle of Beaulieu, and delivered her over to his womankind for safe

keeping until arrangements could be made for selling her to the English. The statue at Compiègne is from the chisel of M. Leroux. I had the curiosity this week to go through a collection of no less than seventy engraved portraits of the Maid of Orleans; and there are scarcely three alike as regards the martial costume which she assumed during her brief but glorious campaigns. She is represented in plate armour, in chain armour, in a surcoat of mail, in a cuirass and shoulder-pieces, and a long white slashed skirt, like the *fustanella* of a Greek *palikar*, in a riding-habit, and, in one instance, in a hat and feathers, the sleeves of Titian's daughter, and a *periwig*! This is a seventeenth-century Puccelle.

But there happens to be, in the National Library, Paris, an illuminated manuscript, bearing the date of 1484, with a vignette representing the capture of Joan. She is on horseback, clad *cap-à-piè* in armour of plate; but she wears in addition a flowing skirt open at the sides, so as to give free action to her limbs when mounting and dismounting. The probability of her having been so accoutred is enhanced by the testimony of the contemporary accounts of her capture, which record that the archers dragged her out of her saddle *par ses longs habits*. A specially light panoply of steel must have been made for the heroic girl. Perhaps the industry of some indefatigable antiquary will one day be rewarded by the discovery of her armourer's little bill.

The gentleman who wrote in a hurry to the *Times* to point out that the griffin in "fine white stone" with which it is proposed to crown the Temple Bar "Memorial" would soon be converted by the sulphur-laden atmosphere of London into the semblance of a "shapeless block of sugar candy" has been tersely but effectually demolished by another correspondent of the leading journal, who adopts the signature, "One who Knows," and who sarcastically remarks that the gentleman who wrote in a hurry is perfectly right—"that is he would be, only the griffin is to be of bronze, and not of marble at all."

It strikes me that all, or nearly all, the friction which has arisen from this unfortunate undertaking of embodying the ghost of old Temple Bar might have been avoided had the City Lands Committee only condescended in the first instance to set up a model of the structure which the City architect proposed to erect in the middle of the roadway. Then the public at large, as well as the "experts," might have had their say; and the vexed question might have been ultimately settled by one of Mr. Linley Sambourne's wondrously weird allegories in *Punch*. Meanwhile, Mr. Bedford sticks manfully to his text, and continues to maintain that there will be room for two vehicles to pass abreast on each side—mind, on *each* side—the Memorial. I await the Ninth of November (on which day there are to be no Men in Armour in the procession; those warriors are said to be serving as stokers on board the ironclads in the Adriatic) with some anxiety. Most sincerely do I hope that the Lord Mayor's State coach will not knock over the Memorial, or that the gilded ark of civic royalty itself will not come to grief by sudden collision with the griffin-surmounted What-d'ye-call-it. I do not intend to scoff at it any more. It is an all but accomplished fact. I "cave in" and "dry up," and yield to the Inevitable. I will try to learn to love it, as the student learned to love the *Bottle Imp*.

Mem.: Thus we have grown to tolerate, if not to love, the equestrian statue of the Duke on the summit of Decimus Burton's arch at Hyde Park-corner. Do you remember *Punch*'s famous joke about the man and horse being so heavy that by their own ponderosity they would probably cause the arch and themselves to sink right through the solid globe and come out in the middle of George-street, Sydney, New South Wales? And when the statue of Nelson was placed on the capital of Mr. Railton's disproportioned column in Trafalgar-square did not some wicked wag declare that they had "mast-headed the Admiral"? Altogether, the bronze statuary on the top of Decimus Burton's arch is not so very bad. The horse is really a remarkably fine piece of modelling. It is only that monstrous cocked hat which is incurably offensive, and which continues to excite the derision of foreigners. "Plus grand que Napoléon," one sneering Gaul remarked, "même en fait de chapeau."

My respected correspondent "E. L. L." — Rectory, near Oxford, writes me that he has been an enthusiastic student of Shakespeare for fifty years, and that, without referring to Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance, he can call to mind that the expression "the Music of the Spheres" occurs in the first scene of the fifth act of "Pericles Prince of Tyre." Since my receipt of "E. L. L.'s" friendly communication the courtesy of Messrs. Bickers, of Leicester-square, has made me the proud possessor of a new and revised edition of the Cowden Clarke Concordance; and therein I duly find the "Music of the Spheres" from "Pericles" duly tabulated; but I would mention one curious fact: that, out of about seventy correspondents who have quoted the "Music from the Spheres" passage in "Twelfth Night," and the exquisite implied allusion to spherical harmony in "The Merchant of Venice," my correspondent from — Rectory is the only one who has said anything concerning the "Music of the Spheres" in "Pericles."

Mem.: Would not this seem to point to the probability of "Pericles Prince of Tyre" being about the least frequently read of all Shakespeare's plays? Mr. Howard Staunton, in the "Routledge Shakespeare," comes to the conclusion that "in an imperfect form this piece was the work of an older playwright than Shakespeare, and, being founded on a story which for ages had retained extensive popularity, that it was placed in the latter's hands very early in his dramatic career for adaptation to the Blackfriars stage." It is a sufficiently curious coincidence that the first edition of "the late and much-admired play called 'Pericles Prince of Tyre'" (which is not comprised in the folio of 1623) was published in 1609, the self-same year that saw the production of the first two parts

of Kepler's "Astronomia Nova." The third part, containing the "Harmonia Mundi," was not printed until ten years afterwards.

Touching Mrs. Cowden Clarke's marvellously exhaustive Concordance to Shakespeare I note that the authoress on the dedication page consecrates her handsome volume of nearly nine hundred pages, with its thousands of references (entailing some sixteen years of continuous labour), to the "Memory of Shakespeare and the Use of the British Nation." Am I in error in fancying that some five-and-twenty years ago the first edition of the Concordance to Shakespeare bore some such Dedication as the following:—"To Douglas Jerrold, the First Wit of the Age, this Concordance to the Works of Shakespeare, the First Wit of Any Age, is dedicated by Mary Cowden Clarke, a Woman of a Certain Age, and no Wit at all." I am trusting entirely to memory. But it may have been some other book by Mrs. Clarke which was thus inscribed. I am one of the poorest of Shakespearean scholars, and have the most meagre of Shakespearean libraries; and whenever I go to Birmingham (head-quarters of Shakespearean lore) and meet my old friend Mr. Sam Timmins, J.P., I am always full of fear and trembling lest he should offer me a Shakespearean nut far beyond my powers of cracking.

We have been warned to "beware of the Man of One Book;" and the "monobiblic" student may be apt sometimes to be a bore. But he is a useful bore: an ambulatory solver of textual problems, a peripatetic guide and directory. Is it better to be a student of one book than of many books? His Excellency the Hon. James Russell Lowell, D.C.L., Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, who delivered an admirable address lately to the students of the Working Men's College in Great Ormond-street, seems to be of opinion that the present generation read too many books, and that the major portion of the literature which they devour is rubbish. The beau ideal of a student formed by the author of the "Biglow Papers" is he who confines his reading to three authors—Shakespeare, Goethe, and Dante. Touching the illustrious Florentine, the American poet and humourist was pleasantly enthusiastic. "He would defy," he said, "anyone who knew Dante thoroughly to do a shabby thing." Alas and alack! I have been studying the "Divina Commedia" these many years past, in the original, and comparing it with the English versions of Cary and Wright and Longfellow and Canon Ford, and getting canto's of it by heart, and lingering over its beauties (when I should have been minding my Shakespeare, perhaps), and I am guiltily conscious of having done in my time a great many shabby things. Better to acknowledge having been what the Americans style "a mean cuss" than to be a hypocrite.

Mem.: I have a dear friend, who has a deeply religious sense too, who often tells me that he habitually prays *not* to be Poor. "For," he says, "if I be poor, I may tell lies. I may be jealous and envious. I may evade and shuffle. I may do inexpressibly shabby things. I may be Mean." There is poverty, and poverty. The beggar has no responsibilities, and, as a rule, is happy enough. Paupers have no responsibilities; and they can scarcely be so very miserable: else they would hang themselves with greater frequency than they do. And how they chirrup at Christmas-time over their beef and pudding and strong beer! The wretchedest of poor people are, first, I take it, middle-aged gentlewomen with insufficient incomes; and, next, professional men who are compelled—by the very circumstance of their profession—to associate with the rich, and are continually and coolly expected to co-operate with Cœsus in pecuniarily assisting distressed persons who are in many respects much better off than the professional men are. And when they, the professionals, die, and it is found that they have not left thirty thousand pounds in Consols to their widows, the usual sneers are heard about "sending the hat round," and the usual head shakings take place over the thoughtless prodigality of men, who have had to make small incomes out of their brains, instead of immense ones out of making bricks, or boiling bones, or distilling gin.

An extraordinary paragraph is going the round of the papers purporting to be a compendious summary of the political opinions of Mr. John Ruskin, who is the Conservative candidate for the Lord Rectorship of the University of Glasgow. Mr. Ruskin's estimate of parties in general, and Liberalism in particular, is set forth in a letter addressed by him last July to a gentleman in Scotland, and which should never have been published. I have too much admiration, too much esteem, too much veneration for the genius and character of the illustrious author of "Modern Painters" (of whom I have not any kind of personal knowledge), to quote textually the amazing phraseology in which Mr. Ruskin's thoughts on Liberalism as against Conservatism are couched. But I will say this, that, as an old and incurable Radical (those horrid Radicals!), I most earnestly hope that Mr. John Ruskin may be elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

Why do I think he should be elected? Because it is time that signal honour were done to one who in his magnificent writings—full as they are of unsurpassed knowledge of Art, of almost magical appreciation of nature, of deep poetic feeling, of pure thoughts and noble aspirations, have done honour to his country. The first volume of "Modern Painters" appeared in the year 1843; and since that time what mines of intellectual and artistic wealth have there not been opened to us by the subtle hands of the necromancer of Brantwood! I would uphold him were he even to ascend the rostrum at Glasgow and deliver an inaugural address kindred in type to the judicial charge of Béranger's "Juge de Charenton."

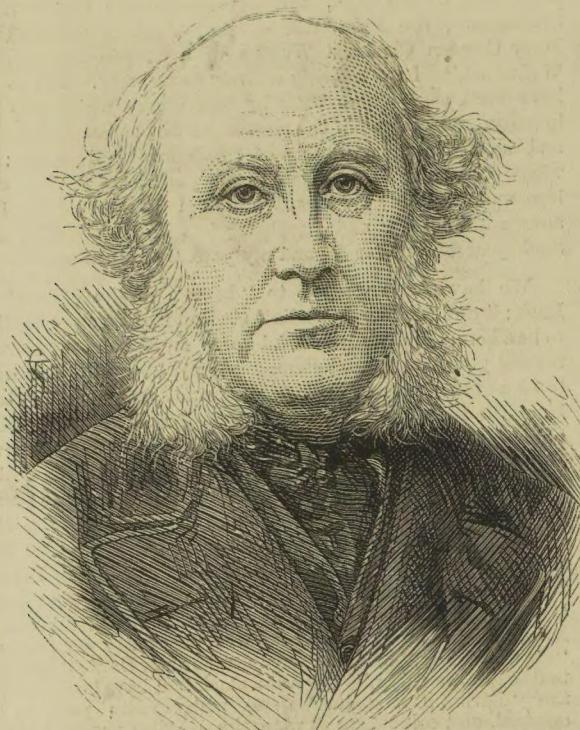
Partout règnent les intrigants,
On n'interdit point les extravagants,
Ce dernier point n'est pas un rêve,
Puisqu'en robe je dis tout ça,
Et patata, et patata,
On trouve du bon dans ce discours là.

Mr. Howard Paul, most versatile of "entertainers," has had the moral courage, on "public grounds," to prosecute to conviction at Highgate Police Court an intemperate constable in the City Police, whom Mr. Paul had the misfortune to meet in a railway carriage travelling between the Alexandra Palace and King's Cross, and who, on being remonstrated with for using unseemly language, retorted by using speech yet more objectionable, and altogether made a very offensive exhibition of himself. The first prosecution broke down on some technical points, but eventually the indiscreet police-constable was fined for his misconduct, and, moreover, bound over to keep the peace towards Mr. Howard Paul, who is to be congratulated on the public spirit which impelled him to prosecute this man to conviction.

G. A. S.

THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR JOHN TARLETON.

The death of this distinguished naval officer was announced last week. He was a son of the late Mr. Thomas Tarleton, of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire, and grand-nephew of the late General Sir Banastre Tarleton, G.C.B. He was born in 1811, and entered the Royal Navy in 1824. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1835, was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1846, and was made a C.B. for his services in the Burmese War. He was promoted to flag rank in 1868, and to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1873, in which year he was also made a Knight of the Bath. Sir John Tarleton was successively Controller of



THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL SIR J. W. TARLETON, K.C.B.

the Coastguard, a Lord of the Admiralty, and Admiral-Superintendent of Naval Reserves. He was granted an Admiral's "good service" pension in 1870, and went on the retired list in 1873. He received from the Royal Humane Society and from the Congress of the United States medals for saving life. Sir John Tarleton married in 1861 a daughter of Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield Place, Herts.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE LATE M. OFFENBACH.

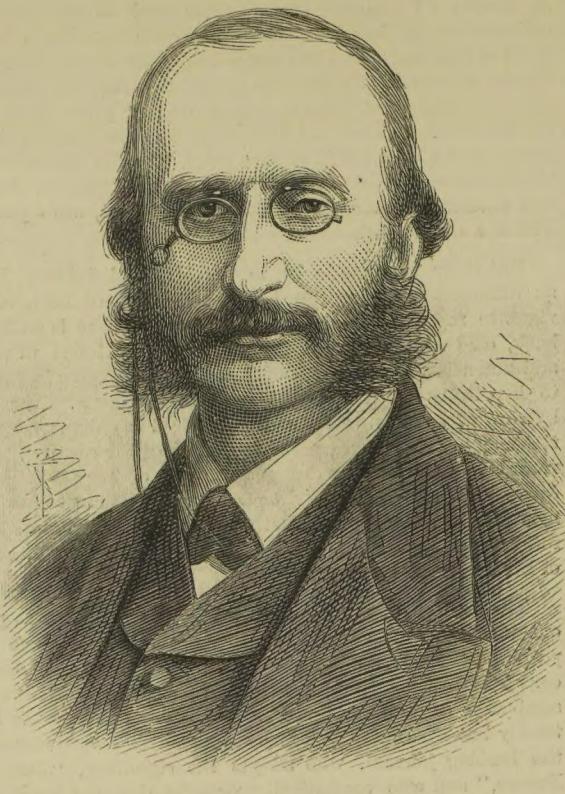
This popular composer of *opera buffa* music, who died last week, was born at Cologne, the son of Jewish parents, about sixty years ago. He received his musical education at the Paris Conservatoire, and, on completing his studies, was engaged as *chef d'orchestre* at the Théâtre Français, in Paris, in 1847. He achieved his first reputation by setting to music several of La Fontaine's fables, and by his performances as a violoncellist. He remained at the Théâtre Français until 1855, when he undertook the management of the new Théâtre des Bouffes Parisiens. He there formed a company whose performances have not been confined to France, but who have occasionally visited this country and Germany. His first piece, "Les Deux Aveugles," was produced at the Bouffes Parisiens, but did not meet with the same favour that was bestowed on his "Orphée aux Enfers," produced in 1869. The year 1861 was notable for the production of two pieces, "Le Chanson de Fortunio" and "Le Roman Comique." He then received from the Emperor Napoleon III. the decoration of the Legion of Honour. From that period he has given to the world a large number of light lively operettas and a series of burlesque operas, by which he is best known. These include "La Belle Hélène," produced in 1864; "Le Barbe Bleue," in 1865; the "Grande Duchesse," in 1867; "La Perichole," in 1868; "Les Brigands," in the following year; and "Le Roi Carotte" in 1872. His later works include "Geneviève de Brabant"; "Le Corsair Noir," a three-act opera produced in Vienna in September, 1872; "La Jolie Parfumeuse," a three-act opera brought out at the Rénissance in Paris in December, 1873; a one-act opera, produced at the Bouffes Parisiens in May, 1874; "Un Voyage dans la Lune," a piece in four acts and twenty-three tableaux, produced at the Gaîté in 1875; "Madame l'Archiduc" in 1876; "Le Docteur Ox," a fairy opera, in three acts, produced at the Variétés in 1877; and "Madame Favart" a year or so since. Most of these have obtained high popularity in every country of Europe.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT E. S. MARSH.

Among the officers killed in the sortie of the British garrison from Candahar, on Aug. 16, was Everard Swaine Marsh, a second lieutenant of the 7th Royal Fusiliers. He was second son of the Rev. William Marsh, Vicar of Wethersfield, Essex. He was educated at Wellington College, and by Professor Wolffram of Blackheath as private tutor; he afterwards passed out of the final examination at Sandhurst, second on the list. He accompanied the relief force which was sent out to cover the retreat of the remnant of General Burrows' brigade under Brigadier General Brooke, who was killed in the same sortie.

The circumstances under which this young officer came by his death are not without a touching interest. We gave last week the portrait and memoir of his comrade, Frederick Wood, a second lieutenant of the same regiment, who also fell upon that occasion. A letter from one of their seniors in the regiment, describing the incident as follows, relates how Everard Marsh was killed in the attempt to save his wounded brother-officer:—"The Fusiliers lost twenty-nine killed and twenty-seven wounded, besides two officers killed and two wounded; two men and one officer since dead. Poor little Wood was the first officer of ours hit, and when being carried back in the dooly, two bearers were shot and two bolted. 'Don't leave me, Marsh,' he said to his brother subaltern, one of the nicest boys I ever met. He replied, 'I'll do the best I can for you, old fellow.'



THE LATE M. OFFENBACH, COMPOSER.

He and three men then lifted the dooly, when poor Marsh fell, shot through the heart. One other man was shot through the head, and the other two pulled Wood out and carried him in anyhow. Poor little chap! he died inside the gate, having no less than five bullets in him. Major Vandeleur was dreadfully wounded in the right shoulder, but managed to get in on Conolly's horse. They had to take off his right arm from the shoulder, and he died the night after the operation. It was a dreadful morning's work. How any man escaped out of the cross-fire when retreating between the two villages on the right, or how any got back from the treble fire on the left front, I cannot tell. The Fusiliers behaved splendidly, but no man can perform impossibilities."

The portrait of Lieutenant Marsh is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry.

With reference to Lieutenant F. P. F. Wood, it should be mentioned that he was the elder son of the Rev. Frederic Wood, Rector of Erwarton, Suffolk, and eldest grandchild of Mr. Thomas Wood, J.P. and D.L., of Coxhoe Hall, Durham, and of Dumbleton Hall, Evesham.

served many picturesque features of antiquity in its streets; but has nevertheless admitted great modern improvements and artistic adornments. The general effect of these is rather surprising to most visitors, as was lately testified at the meeting there of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain. On arriving at the Queen-street station, the stranger finds himself at the foot of Northernhay, one of the most beautiful urban pleasure-grounds in England. It is a lofty bank, the scarped face of the hill upon which the Castle of Exeter, called Rougemont Castle, formerly stood, but is now covered with a grove of stately elms, and laid out as a public garden with much care and taste. Here are the statues, by an Exeter sculptor, Mr.



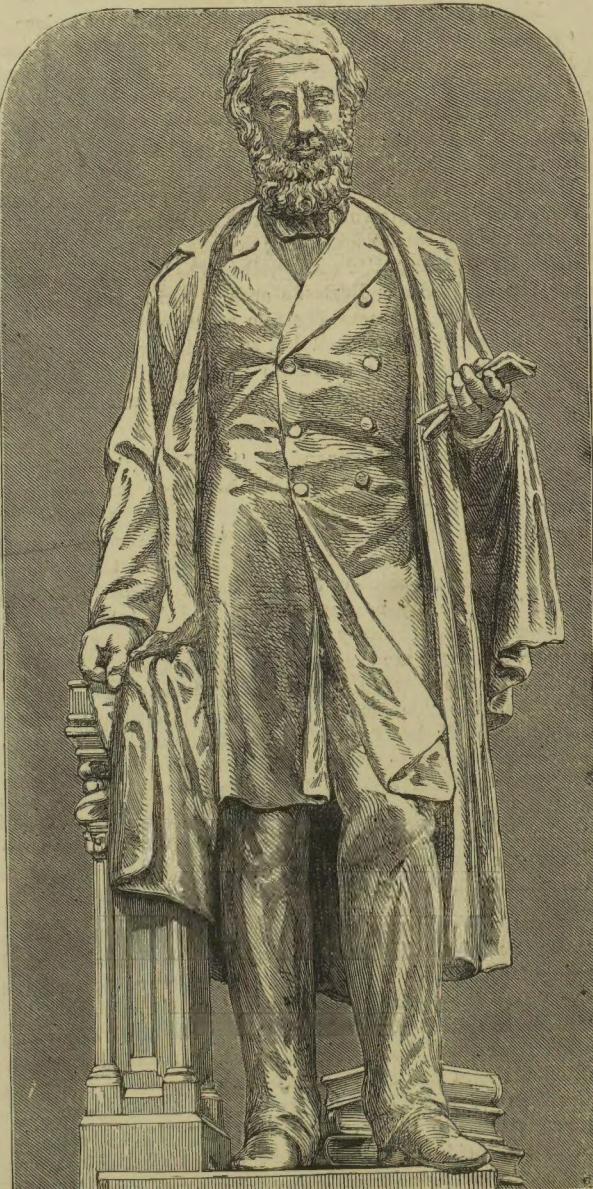
THE LATE LIEUTENANT E. S. MARSH, KILLED IN THE SORTIE FROM CANDAHAR.

E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., of several eminent local worthies; the late Sir T. D. Acland, M.P. for North Devon, and the late Mr. John Dinharn, a benevolent Exeter tradesman, who founded a conspicuous range of almshouses on St. David's Hill. The Albert Museum, which has some architectural beauty, stands close by. A short walk from Northernhay, through a handsome, cheerful street containing the Higher Market-house, the Post Office, and other important buildings, reaches the centre of High-street. It is very commodious for town traffic; and here, in the very heart of the bright little city, are wide openings to the Cathedral Yard, which has a well-preserved space of grassy turf and shady trees, and further towards Southernhay, with its gardens and shrubberies facing mansions of a superior class. Opposite the newly opened entrance from High-street into Bedford-circus, leading to the Exeter Theatre, was erected, not long ago, that creditable work of art, Mr. E. B. Stephens's bronze group, "The Deer-slayer," of which we gave an Illustration when the model was shown in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. It has now been removed, from the inclosure of Bedford-circus, to a more appropriate site in the Northernhay Public Garden; and its former place is occupied by the same artist's bronze statue of the Earl of Devon, which was publicly unveiled yesterday week.

The ancient family of Courtenay, the Earls of Devon especially, have many old and intimate historical associations with Exeter; their noble seat on the estuary of the Exe, Powderham Castle, being distant but seven miles from this city. The present Earl, who was M.P. for South Devon till his accession to the Peerage, has always been much esteemed by his neighbours, for merits and services which they are best able to appreciate. They have bestowed upon him the rare compliment of putting up his statue during his lifetime. Mr. E. B. Stephens has designed and executed this work in a manner which seems to have won general approval at Exeter, to judge from the following notice of it in the *Western Times*:—"The Earl stands with his right hand resting on a pedestal, whilst in the upraised left hand he holds a roll of papers. The artist has been happy in moulding the figure in the attitude characteristic of the noble Earl, the body being well braced up, the head a little on one side, and the entire carriage is dignified, but at the same time quiet and easy. The dress immediately strikes one with an air of familiarity, the artist having thrown over the shoulders of the statue a representation of the style of Inverness cloak usually worn by Earl Devon. Looked at from every point, there is something in which one recognises the individuality of the noble Earl, and we cannot pay the artist a higher compliment than that which is conveyed in the verdict that the statue is faithful to life. The height of the figure is about eight feet, the weight is two tons, and the metal is bronze, and the clearness and perfection of the details of the work show that no better material could be used for the purposes of street decoration. The pedestal on which the Earl's right hand rests is of a decorated ecclesiastical character, and the design may in some measure be taken as indicating the well-known taste of Earl Devon for works of art and for matters ecclesiastical." The pedestal upon which the figure stands is a massive block of granite from the Cheesewring, supplied by Messrs. Stephens and Son, of Fore-street, Exeter. On the front of the pedestal is a bronze plate, given by Messrs. Garton and King, bearing the words:—"William Reginald, Eleventh Earl of Devon. A Tribute of Respect and Affection from many Friends." On the reverse side of the pedestal are Wordsworth's lines:—

Who, not content that former worth stand fast,
Looks forward, persevering to the last,
From well to better, daily self surpassed.

The statue at the unveiling was presented to the city. The ceremony was performed, in the Earl of Devon's presence, by the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, who resides near Exeter. Earl Fortescue, the Earl of Portsmouth, Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., and other gentlemen of position, with the Mayor of Exeter, Mr. W. H. Ellis, and Mr. S. C. Hamlyn, chairman of the committee for the statue, took part in the proceedings.



STATUE OF THE EARL OF DEVON AT EXETER.



FLOODED OUT. BY NORMAN TAYLER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 12.

The honours of the political week have been undoubtedly for Félix Pyat, who has written a rhetorical panegyric of regicide, and originated the idea of a public subscription of five centimes to buy a pistol of honour for Bérezwski, who shot at the Emperor of Russia while he was at Paris in 1867, and who is now languishing in New Caledonia. The arm is to bear the date, 1867, and the inscription: "Paris, Moscow, Varsovie. Au vengeur de trois peuples, au justicier de deux tyrans, à l'ouvrier Bérezwski, les ouvriers français reconnaissants." The pistol is to cost 200f., and it will therefore require 4000 subscribers, just the number of voters who by electing Trinquet forced the Government to vote the Amnesty. The Trinquet electoral committee have taken the matter up, and by this time the subscription must have been nearly covered. In looking over the lists one is struck by the number of women who have subscribed. The women, indeed, take a very active part in the movement of the French proletariat. Augustine Chiffon, Louise Michel, and *citoyenne* Rouzade exercise a great influence amongst the people by their example and their words. The reader may think that all this is very trivial, and that the French Socialists and Communists are mere dreamers. On the contrary, they are earnest and active. They mean business, and the fact that the journals of the *classe dirigeante* ignore their existence altogether and make them the butt of their witicism only proves that those journals are written by men who are wilfully blind. The Bérezwski subscription has of course been scoffed at. The best thing has been said by *La France*, which dubs Félix Pyat with the title of "Consulting Assassin," and suggests that it is about time for him to operate in person. In 1870 Félix Pyat started in his journal, *Le Combat*, a similar subscription to buy a gun to shoot the King of Prussia. The subscription was covered and the gun bought, and nobody has heard of it since. It appears that no volunteer regicide presented himself to make use of the gun. Finally, to finish up this Bérezwski case, *La Commune* threatens the Government, if it refuses to amnesty him, to elect him deputy, and so force the hand of the Government, as was done in the Trinquet case. There appears to be no truth in the statement that the caustic and rhetorical Pyat is to be prosecuted. At least, he himself has heard nothing of it.

Nevertheless, there is no lack of press prosecutions, apart from those of the pornographic journals. At present three papers are prosecuted on political grounds, the *Citizen*, for an article on l'resident Grévy, who was compared to a "Major de table d'hôte"; the *Triboulet*, for insulting President Grévy; and *La Trique*, a new satirical journal, which was seized last week at its printing office.

It is almost useless to attempt to give any coherent account of the intentions or deliberations of the Ferry Cabinet on any subject whatever. The Ministers arrive at one decision one day and at another the next, and that, too, not only in the matter of the Eastern Question, but also in that of the application of those tiresome religious decrees which M. Constance appears to find more difficult of execution than he had imagined. It was expected that some dozen Capucin fathers would have been expelled from their monastery yesterday, but it was decided at the last moment that President Grévy should be invited to give a little respite to the rabbits of Mont-sous-Vaudrey, and to come to Paris to aid the hesitating Ministry by his advice. M. Grévy is expected here to-night, and to-morrow an important Cabinet Council will be held to settle the date of the meeting of the Chambers, the date of the municipal elections, and the method of the execution of the decrees.

Meanwhile reports from various parts of the country represent the Jesuit colleges as being carried on just as usual. The titular proprietors have been changed, but the Jesuit fathers who were expelled in August have returned simply in the garb of secular priests, the General of their order having relieved them, with the Pope's assent, of their monastic vows.

The Jung de Westyne case came before the eighth Chamber of the Tribunal Correctionnel to-day. Three journals were involved in the affair. The *Gaulois*, *Gil Blas*, and *Paris Journal*. The Tribunal ordered the hearing of each journal separately.

On Sunday last a bronze equestrian statue of Joan of Arc was unveiled at Compiègne, the town where the Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner by a Picardy archer in the English service. As a work of art, this statue does not do much credit to its sculptor, M. Leroux. It is curious that Joan of Arc has never been a source of happy inspiration either to painters, or sculptors, or even to poets. What can be said of Voltaire's "Pucelle," or of Casimir Delavigne's commonplace verses? Bastien Lepage's picture in the Salou this year was strange, and that is all. Falguière's statue of her is by no means a great work; and every tourist is expected to laugh at Frémiet's equestrian abomination which adorns the Place du Pyramides. The ceremony at Compiègne on Sunday was chiefly remarkable for the unexpected arrival of M. Sadi Carnot, who came down expressly to pronounce this phrase, "Le gouvernement veut la paix."

Two important theatres have produced new pieces this week. At the Porte Saint Martin we have had "L'Arbre de Noël," a spectacular piece, on which a large sum of money has been spent. The fairy story, about the novelty and wit of which we have heard so much, is of the most sickening stupidity. The scenery and costumes are very splendid and abundant, as the piece contains no less than thirty tableaux. It will doubtless be forced into a success. At the Vaudeville M. Gondinet and D'Arlac had played a piece called "Les Grands Enfants." It is poorly constructed, but full of interesting and amusing episodes. The play is supposed to be directed against divorce; but, after all, the authors do not declare themselves either way. Their chief object, I imagine, was to get the most fun out of the various situations. The comedy was well received.

Offenbach, it appears, had not written a single note for the Variétés piece, "Le Cabaret des Lilas." "Belle Lurette," on the contrary, was finished. "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," to be produced at the Opéra Comique, has to be arranged for the orchestra. This task has been intrusted to M. Guiraud, who will make use of Offenbach's notes.

Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt will sail from Havre for New York on board the Amérique on Saturday next. She will take with her all her pictures, sculptures, and a large quantity of *bibelots*. As soon as she arrives at New York she will open her atelier and give aesthetic teas. There seems every probability that her success in America will be as colossal as that great country itself. At any rate, if *réclame* can do anything, there is no one who knows better how to manage it than Mdlle. Bernhardt.

Bressant, the famous actor of the Comédie Française, is about to leave Paris in order to live in the country. His collection of pictures and objects of art will be sold on Nov. 25. He has some fine pictures and bronzes, and his sale will be the first important one of the season.

T. C.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

An important change for the better has this week taken place in the aspect of the European political crisis, occasioned by the dispute between Turkey and the Powers represented at the Congress of Berlin. It had been rumoured that there was a proposal made to those Powers by the British Government for the sending of their combined naval squadrons from Cattaro to the Aegean Sea, with a view to some coercive measures against Turkey, probably in the nature of a blockade, or sequestration of the Customs revenue, at the ports of Smyrna and Salonica. But the expected necessity for any such measures has been obviated by the tardy consent of the Sultan to give up Dulcigno to the Prince of Montenegro. The following Note was delivered on Tuesday morning by the Porte to the foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople. The Note is dated "October 11, midnight":—

"The undersigned Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the Sultan is instructed by his Government to convey what follows to the knowledge of their Excellencies Messieurs les Ambassadeurs:—The Sublime Porte, desirous of giving a fresh proof of its loyalty and goodwill, declares that it will immediately give categorical instructions to the local authorities of Dulcigno for the cession of that locality to the Montenegro authorities by pacific means. A Convention will be drawn up to settle the conditions of that cession. The Ottoman Government, which only makes this sacrifice in view of avoiding the Naval Demonstration, hopes that the said measure will be entirely given up. The undersigned takes this opportunity, &c."

The above Note is the result of pressing counsels tendered by the German, Austrian, and French Ambassadors. We are now in hopes of the preservation of peace, if the Albanians will submit to the Sultan's decree, which has actually been published, for the peaceable surrender of Dulcigno; and if the Greeks will refrain from an invasion of Thessaly and Epirus, which the Sultan has never agreed to cede, wholly or in great part, to the Kingdom of Greece. He has consented to a "rectification of the Greek frontier," on the border of those provinces, but not to give up their principal towns, Janina and Larissa, and the strategic position of Mezzovo. This question will have to wait for its settlement a while longer.

ON THE MARCH IN AFGHANISTAN.

The incident which is depicted in the Engraving on our front page, as having occurred in the returning march of a column of British troops from the scene of the late military campaign, is inspired by a timely remembrance of the duties of humanity, of compassion and kindness, that should always be cherished by good and brave soldiers amidst the inevitable scenes of distress attendant on war. A Ghazi, or devoted Mussulman warrior against the invading army of the Kaisar-i-Hind, whose power he has doubtless been taught to regard with dread and detestation, has been left, severely wounded in some fierce conflict, among the rocky passes of Afghanistan. He probably belongs to a local tribe, which has sent forth its militia to fight in the common cause of national antagonism to foreign and "infidel"—that is to say, non-Mussulman—domination. Perhaps the quick dispersion of their ill-armed, "unscientific," force by the English may have prevented them from carrying him off to his own village. It is more probable, however, that the village has been destroyed by a measure of warlike retaliation; for we see that his wife and children have quitted their home. This disconsolate woman, unveiled like many of the labouring class of Mohammedan females in those countries of Central Asia, has come to sit beside her poor helpless husband at the roadside. At the approach of the British troops the unhappy couple in this forlorn situation feel their hearts distracted by a mixture of rage and terror. The wounded man, unable to rise and make use of his matchlock gun, draws a pistol from the sash round his waist and lies ready to shoot the first of the hated strangers. But he is restrained by the hand of his wife, who mutely appeals to their pity by the mere display of such abject misery, though she cannot speak to them, and will not make an imploring gesture. We are pleased already to perceive that the officer in command has taken these poor people under his generous protection.

"FLOODED OUT."

The subject of Mr. Norman Tayler's picture, which was in the last Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, may impress the mind with greater sense of truth at this moment, since we have just had sad accounts of the prevalent floods in some East Midland shires of England. The lowlands through which the river Trent, with the Derwent and other tributaries, finds its course before turning northward to the Humber, seem to have been afflicted, last week, during several days following the excessive rains, with inundations causing much damage to agricultural property, and to household safety and comfort. Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire have also suffered from this visitation of superabundant waters; and there was considerable danger about Sheffield, of a sudden rush and rise of the streams that flow down comparatively narrow valleys into the river Don, by which some terrible disasters have been occasioned in former years. The actual mischief, however, has this time not been so great as was feared, and we trust that the autumn and winter may pass without any such deplorable calamities in these or in other parts of the country. The scene of distress which Mr. Norman Tayler has represented in his picture, though not attended with loss or risk of life, must engage our heartfelt sympathy, as we cannot but reflect upon the privations likely to be endured by this humble rustic family, who are suddenly expelled from their little homestead by the rising flood that has already submerged the neighbouring fields and lanes. The husband and wife, with their two young children, wading through the cold water to reach higher ground, have left behind them, in the cottage, their small possessions of furniture and other domestic chattels, to be placed in a cart for easier and speedier conveyance. Their cow is also on its way from the byre, while their faithful dog, which does not see any harm in wading or swimming, frisks on before the sorrowful party.

Let us hope that kind friends or kinsfolk, living at no great distance, will receive them with a compassionate welcome, and that they will find themselves not entirely ruined when the floods have gone down.

In London 2261 births and 1398 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 227 below, while the deaths exceeded by 2, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 5 from smallpox, 16 from measles, 63 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 19 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 64 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had increased from 124 to 199 in the four preceding weeks, further rose to 266 last week, and exceeded by 42 the corrected weekly average: of these 149 were attributed to bronchitis and 69 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 55 deaths.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Newmarket does not appear to have suffered quite so much as London and other parts of the country from the recent plague of rain; and, as there was a fine drying wind on Sunday, the "going" on the following day, when the Second October Meeting began, was really very fair. The five days' programme was inaugurated tamely enough; but, after Monday, there were plenty of exciting events on each day's card to satisfy the most confirmed grumbler. The pretty Thebais, another of the all-conquering Hermits, had a couple of virtual walks-over for nice little stakes; and Lord Rosebery's recent turn of luck continued with Prudhomme, who proved good enough to secure the Cesarewitch Trial Plate from Mr. Dodd and three others. Favorita's long career of victory was at length checked, both Brag and Mythe finishing in front of her in a T.Y.C. Plate; but, of course, she had a good deal the worst of the weights, and, moreover, must be sadly in need of a long rest. In spite of her 9 lb. penalty, Bal Gal had matters of her own way in the Clearwell Stakes, for Iroquois, who was also fully penalised, has gone utterly to the bad since he won the Chesterfield Stakes at the July Meeting, while the other four runners were mere platters. Fordham secured his fourth win during the day, in the Ditton Stakes, on Traveller's Joy, the newly named filly by Adventurer—Wild Myrtle.

Tuesday was big with the fate of the Cesarewitch, and we may as well tell the story of that race before touching on the minor events. Little change took place in the betting during the morning. Cipolata (7st. 8lb.) and Petronel (7st. 5lb.) closed in equal demand at 5 to 1, while Robert the Devil (8st. 6lb.) receded slightly, and Ulster (6st. 9lb.) made a decided "Irish rise" in the quotations. Chippendale (9st. 4lb.) was in great demand, and he was one of the few saddled in the Birdcage, the great majority being put to rights in the Ditch stables. The twenty-one runners were at the post in capital time; but three or four breaks-away occurred, and it was nearly a quarter of an hour after time when the flag fell. When they were fairly on their legs, Eurus took a clear lead, and cut out the work at a cracking pace, Retreat, Stockmar, Seahorse, Schoolboy, and Unready heading the others, of whom Ulster, Pacific, Chippendale, and Wallenstein were well up; while the last four were Cipolata, Robert the Devil, Petronel, and Exeter, with the exception of Caroline and Roachampt, who were tailed off from the start. Without any material change they ran behind the Ditch, and when on the flat it was seen that Eurus was beaten, and that Retreat, in the centre of the course, with Schoolboy, Pacific, Unready, and Stockmar, were forming the front rank, while wide on the far side were Petronel and Ulster, Sea Horse having beaten a retreat, and Robert the Devil being a few lengths behind these in the centre. Meanwhile, on the Stand side were Chippendale and Cipolata, though until reaching the T.Y.C. winning-post they were well behind. Before they had gained this point Petronel and Ulster were in difficulties, and Retreat, with Schoolboy, was now going on in front of Wallenstein, The Star, Unready, and Stockmar, who were on pretty level terms, Robert the Devil in the centre being behind these, with Cipolata and Chippendale on the lower ground now close up. So they went to the Bushes, where Retreat was still in command of Stockmar, Schoolboy, The Star, and Wallenstein, the latter of whom coming down the hill lost his place, an opportunity at once taken advantage of by Robert the Devil, who then came through, while Chippendale and Cipolata began to gain on the front rank. Coming out of the Dip, Retreat and Stockmar were in trouble, Unready and Pacific having previously been done with, so Robert the Devil went to the front. Cipolata at the same time passing Schoolboy, Retreat, and The Star, went on in pursuit of the St. Leger winner; but, although she made a game struggle, it was utterly useless, as directly Robert the Devil had taken up the running the race was all over, the verdict being very easily secured by four lengths; a length between second and third. Retreat was fourth, clear of Chippendale fifth, Schoolboy sixth, Stockmar seventh, Exeter eighth; then came Wallenstein and Ulster, with Eurus, Pacific, and Ridotto whipping in, with the exception of Caroline, who walked in by herself. Such a performance as that of Robert the Devil entitles him to rank as one of the best three-year-olds ever seen. No horse of his age has ever carried such a weight successfully in the Cesarewitch; indeed, Audrey (8st. 5lb.) is the most highly-weighted animal that has ever won the race, and she was a five-year-old. No victory could possibly have been more popular than that of Messrs. Brewer and Blanton, and it is reported that they and the party intimately connected with the stable have won something like £80,000 in bets. Cipolata performed well, but the St. Leger form was more than confirmed, and though Petronel and Ulster showed good speed for more than half the distance, neither of them could stay the course. The Burwell Stakes was perhaps the most interesting of the other races of the day, and it appears that Elizabeth has lost the fine turn of speed that she possessed at the beginning of the year, as she could make no show at all, and was unplaced to Golden Eye. Savoyard, who has long been talked of as a likely youngster, credited Lord Rosebery with a £100 Plate; and Apollo had not much trouble in beating the roaring Pride of the Highlands in the Royal Stakes.

The Middle Park Plate was, of course, the great event of Wednesday, and, in spite of the full penalty having invariably proved a fatal bar to success, the hitherto invincible Bal Gal was freely backed against the field. She, however, fared no better than her predecessors, and could only finish fourth to St. Louis, who, in Fordham's hands, gained a very easy victory for Mr. Crawford. The colt, who had never run previously, is by Hermit—Lady Audley, and is therefore a half brother to Pilgrimage. He cost no less than 2200 gs. at Mr. Cookson's annual yearling sale at Doncaster last season; Town Moor was second, and Lucy Glitter third. The Select Stakes, in which Toastmaster very cleverly upset the odds laid upon Mask, was the only other important race on the card.

The Ridgway Club (Lytham) Meeting, which was brought off last week, proved very successful in every way, and the hares were so stout, and stood up so long, that most of the stakes were divided between three or four dogs, their owners wisely declining to run them to death by fighting matters out to the bitter end. Mr. Hornby's Handicraftsman, a son of that well-known performer Handicraft, ran into the last three of the North Lancashire Stakes. The Clifton Cup, in which nine Waterloo dogs were engaged, was remarkable for the hollow defeat of Dear Erin by Hilda in the first round, but the former was amiss only a week ago, which detracts from the merit of the performance. Still Hilda won her other two courses, though not in the most dashing style, and took a fourth of the stake. Mr. Pilkington's kennel was quite out of form, and Duenna, whom he purchased for a large sum, succumbed to Subpence, in the second ties of the Lytham Cup. The Scotch kennels were in rare form, and took a share of every stake except the Lytham Cup.

On Saturday last Thomas Blackman beat Harry Clasper very easily indeed in a sculling-match from Putney to Mortlake. The latter's form was perfect, but he had evidently flown a little too high in challenging Blackman.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Last Saturday, at the Court Theatre, in the presence of an audience as crowded as it was refined, took place the first performance of the tragedy of "Mary Stuart," adapted, and it may be said remodelled and rewritten, from the German original of Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller, by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. Mr. Carlyle has said quite enough about the general ineligibility for modern theatrical purposes of the illustrious Würtemberger's grandiose but wearisome drama. If he could devote five whole acts to the exposition of the incidents which occurred between the condemnation of the hapless Mary to death and the execution of her sentence, how many acts, it has been elsewhere asked, would he have required had he begun at the beginning of her troubled career—had he traced her from the Palaces of the Louvre and Chenonceaux, thence to Holyrood House, thence to the Kirk of Field, Carberry Hill, Lochleven, and Dumbarton; and, so through the many English castles in which during a period of nineteen years she was imprisoned, to the ultimate catastrophe on the scaffold in the hall at Fotheringay? The play in twenty-six acts which mad Nat Lee wrote would have been but the merest interlude in comparison with a complete Marian epic poem from such an exhaustive pen as Schiller's. Even Mr. Swinburne, in his exquisitely poetical treatment of the same fertile theme has only reached the Boswell episode; and the life-drama of Mary Queen of Scots, in its entirety, might rival in oppressiveness Guicciardini's History of the Italian Wars. A culprit condemned to the galleys, Lord Macaulay tells us, was once offered as an alternative punishment the reading of Guicciardini's tremendous work; but he "gave out" at the War of Pisa, and went to the galleys gleefully.

Schiller was a wonderful writer; and "Mary Stuart" is, in many respects, a very fine play. So are "Wallenstein" and "The Robbers" (of which the frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre would have naught, as the librettos to the opera of "I Masnadieri"), "Don Carlos," and "The Maid of Orleans" very fine plays; still not one of these could, with any chance of success, be produced intact on our stage. "William Tell" is, perhaps, the most actable of all the pieces in the Schillerian repertory; but were it presented at a London theatre it would require, in the way of excision, the application of the axe, rather than the pruning knife. A distinguished French playwright, M. Pierre Lebrun, tried his hand at a compressing of Schiller's unwieldy drama at the Théâtre Français, sixty years ago. The famous Mdlle. Duchenois was the Mary; and the more famous Talma played Leicester. The piece seems, at this time of day, a weak and impertinent production. The more recent "Maria Stuarda," so splendidly impersonated by Madame Adelaide Ristori, was a slightly altered version of the Italian translation from Schiller by Maffei. Mr. Lewis Wingfield has very wisely refrained from any attempt to patch, cobble, truncate, and disfigure the text of Schiller. He has not cut down the stately old three-decker to the proportions of what, in nautical technology, used to be called a "razee." He has left, the rather, the fine old galleon laid up in ordinary, and painted with the dockyard drab, and he has built by her side, in quite another slip, and on quite other lines, a smart, taut, seagoing ship. Only downright ill-nature and injustice could stigmatise Mr. Wingfield's "Mary Stuart" (written in very ringing and in portions very polished blank verse) as a dull play. It is, on the contrary, from first to last, intensely interesting; but that it should not be dull, and intolerably dull, is positively a marvel. The plot is merely the congenital of that of Victor Hugo's "Dernier Jour d'un Condamné." Is Mary to have her head cut off or not? that is the pivot on which the entire interest of the play runs. Besides the great scene in the third act in the park at Fotheringay, when "the trampled worm turns," and Mary overwhelms Elizabeth with scorn and insult, there are scarcely any "situations" of moment. The suicide of Mortimer in the fourth act is an absurd anti-climax; the signature of the death-warrant by Elizabeth, which is led up to by some excellent writing and acting, is marred in its effect by the too "stagey" yells of a mob outside; and the parting of Mary from her attendants and the procession to the block are only the realisation of long foregone conclusions. In a word, "Mary Stuart," both the old and the new, must be considered as dramas made up of dialogue; and dialogue may be dramatic, but is not, *per se*, a drama. Why Mr. Wingfield's able paraphrase of Schiller is, from the beginning to the end, replete with the deepest interest is simply due to this:—that, from first to last, we are watching the course and conflict of the most tumultuous and most virulent of human passions: love that is "strong as death;" jealousy that is "cruel as the grave." In Elizabeth we have the proud, imperious Tudor Princess, who has every reason to hate Mary as a Queen—who has hated and dreaded her from her youth, when the Scottish Queen denied the legitimacy of the daughter of Anne Boleyn and claimed the Crown of England. But the political animosity which she entertains for her is far exceeded in steady bitterness by the hatred which she feels for her as a woman. How she abhors her; and how she fears her! Mary is younger and comelier than she. She hates her own red hair and painted face and attenuated form; she rages at the thought of her rival still beautiful, still loving and beloved, after nineteen years' cruel captivity. The only wonder is that, in the park at Fotheringay, she does not make a rush at Mary and slash her across the face with her riding-switch. Mary's vengeful feelings towards Elizabeth take, characteristically enough, just such a shape as might be expected in a highly accomplished Frenchwoman. In her heart of hearts she detests her Queenly persecutor; but she can be polite to her, she can pathetically entreat her as "Sister," and kneel before and fawn upon her, so long as she thinks that her object can be gained by submission; but when that hope is gone she turns upon her with the fury of a wild beast, and rends her. The entire scheme of action between the two Queens in Schiller, as interpreted by Mr. Wingfield, is a duel; and a duel is more interesting than a pitched battle.

It may fairly be said of Madame Helena Modjeska's impersonation of Mary Stuart that it is so exquisitely pathetic, so winning, so thoroughly "loveable" that, if we yielded to the oblivion of the moment—as well we might—and fancied that she was the real Mary who was done to death at Fotheringay, we should at once forgive and forget the murder of Darnley, the scandalous alliance with Bothwell, the equivocal episode of Rizzio, and the hundred-and-one dark scandals that cling like burrs to Mary's regal mantle. When the old men saw Helen at the Sceane gate, they forgave her all the woes of Troy. The pathos of Madame Modjeska never becomes sickly nor maudlin. That she should be sunk from time to time in the deepest dejection, is but natural, looking at what she has suffered, and the awful doom with which she is menaced; and in wondrously artistic contrast with this normal sorrowfulness is the exuberant, the almost infantile manifestation of her joy, when, for a few brief moments, one bright streak of the light of Hope gleams across her gloomy path; and when, although still encircled by watchful guards, she treads the fresh green turf and breathes the pure air in the park at Fotheringay in comparative freedom. The blackest of clouds speedily obliterate the sunshine. Her

interview with Elizabeth passes from cautious tentatives of reconciliation to bitterest recrimination, and culminates in the tremendous outburst of invective in which she tells her enemy that she is a base-born usurper, that the English people are the dupes of a deceiver, and that she, Mary Stuart, is the rightful Queen of England.

The parting of Mary with her female attendants in the Fifth Act was almost pathetically heartrending; and, looking at the supreme nature of the coming catastrophe, I am not prepared to say that the farewell was too protracted. But the curtain should have definitely fallen when Mary, given over to the custody of the sheriff, slowly passes from the stage on her last and dismal progress to the scaffold. I am reluctant, also, to object too stringently to the somewhat too obtrusive display of the large crucifix which Mary holds in her hands in the last scene:—because I may be told that such an exhibition of her piety is strictly historical; and because, perhaps, Madame Modjeska, may plead that she herself is a Catholic and is reluctant to change the conduct of her stage action for the reason that Protestant audiences entertain a strong objection to the too-marked parade of the emblems of Religion on the stage. But I do most strongly protest against the recitation by Madame Modjeska behind the scenes of sundry fragments of a low mass in the Latin tongue. Excerpts from the *De Profundis* and the *Dies Irae* in a monotonous chant at the "wings" are as unnecessary as they are unseemly; and, besides, this funeral psalmody is only a vague refinement on the lugubrious chanting of the Penitential Friars heard behind the scenes in the banqueting-scene in Victor Hugo's "Lucrèce Borgia."

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Miss Louise Moodie for the most artistic and most powerful manner in which she rendered the part of Elizabeth. The character is a repulsive one, and the sympathies of the audience are, throughout, against her; but against these disadvantages Miss Moodie bravely struggled. In two of the five acts she is the predominant female personage; nor, with herself as the central figure, did the interest for one moment flag. In the great scene of the third act (for which a view of the castle and park of Fotheringay has been superbly painted by Mr. William Beverley) Miss Moodie played on an artistic equality with Madame Modjeska. Politically her rival, she was dramatically her compeer—even to the extent that such an Iago as Mr. Hermann Vezin is the compeer of the best Othello that could be brought forward on the stage. Mr. John Clayton was bluff, chivalrous, and at times impassioned, in the wholly cloudy, unhistoric, and inconsistent part of Leicester; and Mr. Edward Price was grave, solid, and respectable as Lord Burleigh. He has only to talk; and Mr. Edward Price talked well. As the crack-brained Sir Edward Mortimer, who, in this "drama of dialogue," is the only conspicuous "man of action," Mr. J. R. Crawford was somewhat over-weighted. Schiller's Mortimer, as distilled in Mr. Wingfield's alembic, should be a combination of the Admirable Crichton, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Cinq Mars, and Anthony Babington; but Mr. Crawford failed either in speech, action, or appearance to rise above the level of an ordinary Gunpowder-Plot Conspirator. He would make a good Catesby. It was not the gentleman's fault that he had to die in so ridiculous a manner. On the other hand, the part of the high-minded, albeit austere, custodian of Mary, Sir Amias Paulet, was very impressively played by Mr. Clifford Cooper. The part of Hannah Kennedy, Mary's nurse, was acted with quiet effect by Miss M. A. Giffard. Altogether, Madame Helen Modjeska has every reason to be satisfied with the triumph which (in the presence of Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and a whole host of political, social, and literary notabilities) she achieved at the Court on Saturday night; Mr. Wilson Barrett is to be congratulated on the highly successful commencement of his autumnal season of management; and Mr. Louis Wingfield is to be sincerely felicitated on the scholarship and the adroitness with which he has accomplished a most difficult, yet not by any means a thankless task; for his "Mary Stuart," as adapted for the use of Madame Modjeska, will probably remain an integral part of her *répertoire*.

The exigencies of space only permit me to record the production, on this same Saturday night, at the St. James's Theatre, and with complete success, of the three-act play of "William and Susan," founded on Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama of "Black-Eyed Susan," and adapted for modern usage by Mr. W. G. Wills, who has re-written the two first acts, while leaving the last almost entirely in its pristine integrity. When I say that Mr. Kendal was the William and Mrs. Kendal the Susan, and that the slight but characteristic part of the Admiral was sustained by Mr. Hare, I have said all that I am able to say about Mr. Wills's improvement on Douglas Jerrold, this week. I went to see "William and Susan" on Monday night, and was charmed with it; but it would be unjust not to make it the subject for a careful study, and it would be inexpedient to place the consideration of such a piece (which is one essentially of pathos) in direct juxtaposition with the pathetic "Mary Stuart." G. A. S.

MUSIC.
THE LEEDS FESTIVAL.

The third triennial music meeting at Leeds took place this week, the object having been, as before, in aid of the funds of the medical charities of that place—these being the General Infirmary, the Public Dispensary, the House of Recovery (or Fever Hospital), and the Hospital for Women and Children. The large and constantly increasing demands made on such institutions in such a locality incur expenses that cannot be adequately met by the voluntary contributions on which they mainly depend, and the success of the musical festival is therefore a matter of serious consequence.

The result of the experimental meeting of 1858 (on the occasion of the opening of the Townhall) was so encouraging as to lead to the establishment of triennial festivals, the first of which took place in 1874, and the second in 1877. The musical arrangements on each occasion have been of a very extensive kind; and not only by the general excellence of the performances has Leeds distinguished itself, but also by the production of new works. It was at the festival of 1858 that the late Sterndale Bennett's cantata "The May Queen" was produced, the composer having been the conductor on that occasion.

At the festivals of 1874 and 1877 Sir Michael Costa was the conductor, the latter of these occasions having brought forward Professor G. A. Macfarren's oratorio "Joseph," and a dramatic cantata entitled "The Fire-King," composed by Mr. W. Austin, of Leeds.

The festival just concluded has also been rendered special by the production of two important new compositions expressly written for it—Mr. Arthur Sullivan's sacred musical drama "The Martyr of Antioch," and Mr. J. F. Barnett's cantata "The Building of the Ship." A numerous and fine orchestra,

comprising many of the most eminent instrumentalists, was led by Mr. Carrodus (of our Royal Italian Opera), the chorus having been of exceptional strength, and chiefly consisting of Yorkshire choristers, whose admirable singing has long been renowned—altogether about 420 performers.

The solo singers were Mesdames Albani, Patey, and Trebelli, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Herr Henschel, Mr. H. Cross, and Mr. F. King, Mr. Arthur Sullivan having been the conductor. A long list of guarantors ensured the payment of the costs of the undertaking, the financial success of which—and the consequent benefit to the hospital—is expected to be great, the sale of tickets having been unusually large in advance of the occasion.

The festival opened with Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on Wednesday, and in the evening Mr. Barnett's cantata was produced. Thursday morning's performances included Mendelssohn's eight-part psalm "When Israel out of Egypt came," Beethoven's choral symphony, and Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen." In the evening Handel's "Samson" was given, with additional accompaniments written for the occasion by Mr. E. Prout. For yesterday (Friday) morning, Mr. Sullivan's new cantata was announced, to be followed by Beethoven's Mass in C, and Schubert's "Song of Miriam." In the afternoon an organ recital by Dr. Spark (organist of the Leeds Townhall) was to take place, and in the evening a concert comprising Cherubini's overture to "Anacreon," Joachim Raff's "Lenore" symphony, a new overture entitled "Mors Janus Vita," composed for the festival by Mr. T. Wingham; Bach's sacred cantata "O Light Everlasting," the finale to Mendelssohn's unfinished opera "Loreley," and miscellaneous vocal selection, to which Madame Albani was to contribute.

The festival is to terminate to-day (Saturday) with Spohr's "Last Judgment," the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation," and the "Gloria" from Handel's "Utrecht Jubilate," in the morning; and an organ recital by Dr. Spark in the afternoon. Of the performances we must speak next week.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

We have already given an outline of the arrangements for the twenty-fifth series of Saturday afternoon concerts, which began last week, when Joachim Raff's ninth and latest orchestral symphony was given for the first time in England. It forms the second of a series of four intended to illustrate the seasons, the remaining two having yet to be produced. The first, entitled "Frühlingsklänge" ("Spring Sounds"), was performed at a Crystal Palace concert last November, and was noticed at the time. The work now referred to is called "In Summer-Time," and consists of three principal divisions, "A Hot Day," "The Hunt of the Fairies" (including "The Meet," "Oberon and Titania," "The Hunt," and "The Return"), and the *finale*, consisting of an "Eclogue" and "Harvest Home." There are more variety and interest in this symphony than in its predecessor, each portion being replete with characteristic writing and masterly orchestral treatment. The first movement, the several pieces constituting the second division, and the "Eclogue," are especially noteworthy, although the applicability of some of the music to the subjects indicated is not very apparent. The symphony received a very fine performance by the excellent band conducted by Mr. Mans, who was warmly greeted on his appearance on the platform.

Madame Montigny-Rémaury gave a fine rendering of Schumann's Concertstück in G, op. 92—for pianoforte (with orchestra), and of three unaccompanied pieces—the concert having included Weber's overture to "Euryanthe" and Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries;" and the air "Far Greater" (with recitative), from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba;" and Mignon's song from M. Thomas's opera, both sung with much refinement by Mrs. Osgood.

Mr. Samuel Hayes's Promenade Concerts at Covent-Garden Theatre (conducted by Mr. H. Weist Hill) are being carried on with great spirit and success. The bright dance music of Herr Gung'l, directed by himself, continues to be an attractive feature. Yesterday (Friday) week was a "choral" night, the programme having included part-songs, glee, and choruses, effectively sung by Mr. Weist Hill's choir of about 120 voices. For yesterday (Friday) evening, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was announced.

Mr. Armit's prospectus of the autumn season of Italian opera performances at Her Majesty's Theatre has already been referred to by us. The opera chosen for the opening night (on Monday next) is Gounod's "Faust," with the first appearances here of Mdlle. Elsa Widmar and Mdlle. Morini, respectively as Margherita and Siebel. For Tuesday "La Favorita" is announced, with Madame Trebelli's first impersonation in this country of the character of Leonora, and the *début* of Signor Cantoni as Fernando. On Wednesday Mdlle. Giulia Bressolles is to appear as Amina in "La Sonnambula;" and on Thursday "Lucrezia Borgia" is to be given, with the *début* of Madame Giovannini-Zacchi as Lucrezia. "Carmen" is announced for Friday, with Madame Trebelli in the title-character; and on Saturday "Lucia di Lammermoor" is to be performed, with the first appearance here of Mdlle. Rosina Isidor as the heroine.

Madame Christine Nilsson was announced to sing at Mr. Kulie's concert, at Brighton, on Thursday evening.

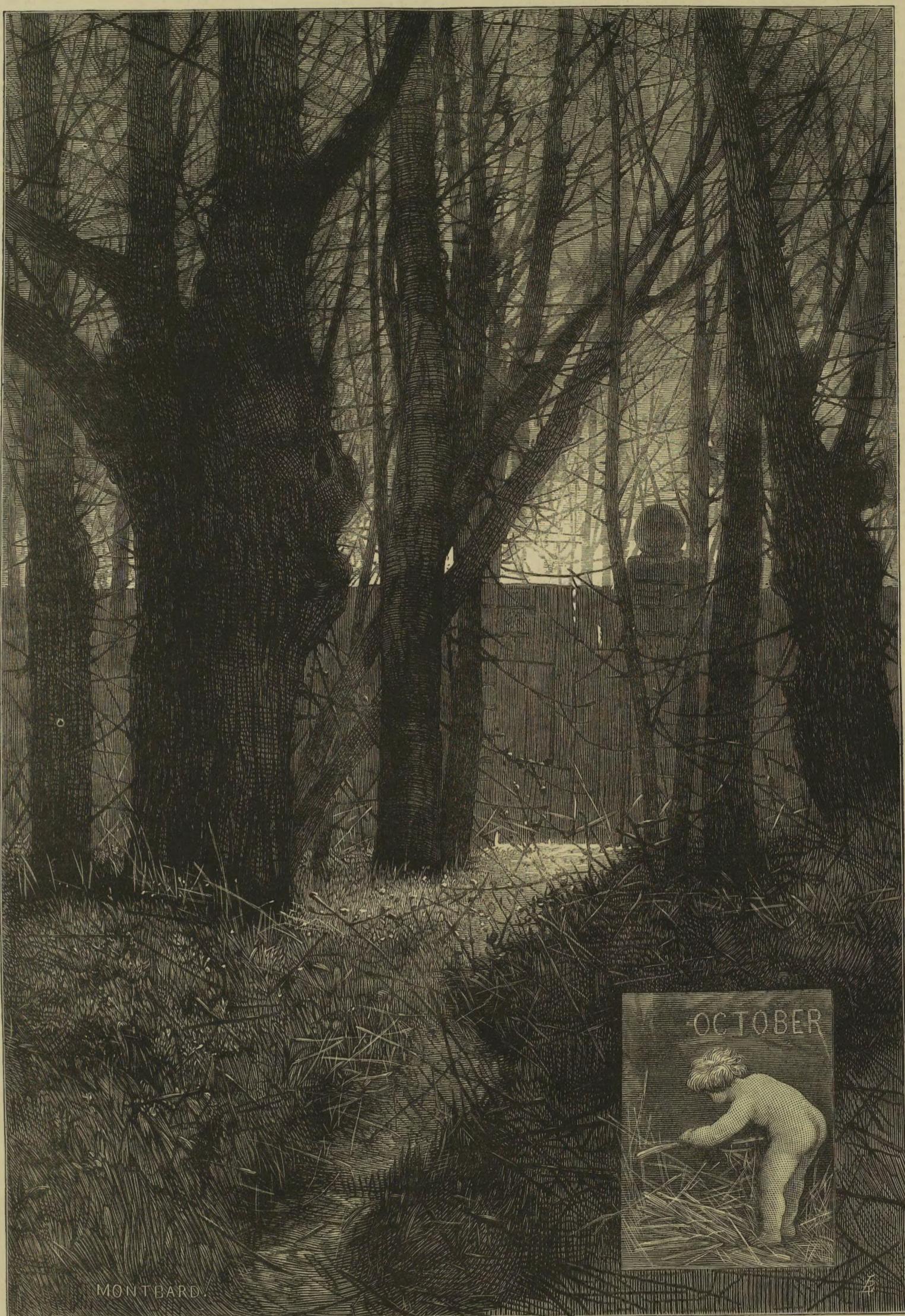
The annual benefit of Mr. Seymour Smith (from the Royal Polytechnic) takes place at the City of London College, Leadenhall-street, this (Saturday) evening, when he will be assisted by several artists of note.

Miss Glyn (Mrs. Dallas) will resume her dramatic readings on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., continuing them on the Wednesdays throughout November, at her residence, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 20, a new First Part, entitled "A Turquoise Ring," from the pen of Messrs. W. E. Godfrey and E. W. Craigie, will be produced, the music being supplied by Lionel Benson. Mr. Corney Grain has also a new Musical Sketch, "The Haunted Room," which he will give for the first time on the same evening.

A long discussion took place at the last meeting of the London School Board on the question of detaining children at school after the hours laid down by the board. The matter was ultimately referred to the School Management Committee. A proposition of the Industrial Schools Committee as to a contribution of money towards the establishment of an industrial school for Roman Catholic truant boys was also discussed.

The Scotch express from St. Pancras to Edinburgh came into collision last Saturday night at Kibworth with an ironstone train, wrecking a number of the carriages and injuring several passengers. It appears that the accident occurred under extraordinary circumstances. The engine-driver stopped the train in order to examine the driving gear, with which, he thought, something had gone wrong. The engine, however, was all right; but when the train was put in motion it went backwards, and came into collision with the goods-train standing on the same line of rails.





MOUNTAIN DEFENCES IN ALBANIA: MIRIDITES AND ALBANIANS BUILDING STONE BATTERIES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE RECESS.

Fog! On the eve of the gloomy autumnal season which finds London usually enveloped in fog as dark as Erebus, Dr. Alfred Carpenter has simultaneously made the timely suggestion at a sitting of the Social Science Congress and in a letter to the *Times* that the evil might be removed to a great degree by making each grate consume its own smoke. May not the same remedy effectually disperse the political fog which prevails? At any rate, the public would feel infinitely obliged to numberless public speakers and writers if they would consent to consume their own speeches and leading articles.

The political world goes round without paying much heed to the croaking commentators who would have it revolve in accord with their lethargic views. At the very moment some omniscient organs of public opinion would have it that discord had broken out in the European Concert directly the Turkish march was played—the news came that Dulcigno was ceded. Politicians who had conjured up fancy portraits of Mr. Gladstone sitting the picture of despair in the Council Chamber of Downing-street, would indubitably have seen the creatures of their imaginations vanish into thin air had they witnessed how serenely the Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, walked to his seat in the stalls of the cosy Court Theatre on Saturday night, and how completely the right hon. gentleman gave himself up to the enjoyment of Schiller's "Mary Stuart" as embodied by Madame Modjeska.

Returning to town on Monday, brightened by an invigorating deer-drive or so with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Hartington learnt from the lips of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary the reassuring intelligence from Constantinople. This trio of her Majesty's Ministers, together with Mr. Bright, during the day held an informal conference at Devonshire House. Whether or not it was resolved to proceed with the rumoured partial blockade of Smyrna in order to quicken the action of the Porte with regard to the rectification of the frontier of Greece, affairs in the East appeared to be progressing so far satisfactorily that on Tuesday Mr. Gladstone felt himself free to return to Hawarden Castle; Earl Granville left the Foreign Office to breathe the sea air at Walmer Castle; Mr. Bright sought the seclusion of One Ash, probably to arm himself for fresh conquests over salmon; the Marquis of Hartington quitted town to indulge in his favourite sport on Newmarket Heath; and Lord Northbrook, ceasing for a time from telegraphing to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour from the Admiralty, hied to his Hampshire seat.

The Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition has, meantime, not been idle. Albeit the Earl of Beaconsfield is confidently reported to be seeking relaxation in writing a companion novel to "Lothair," the noble Earl has not improbably found time to inspire a spirited attack upon Ministerial policy. Not only has Lord Lytton been a guest at Hughenden lately, but Lord Sandon has been staying under the same roof, and the wisdom his Lordship may have imbibed from his host and mentor will possibly leaven the speech he is to make at the Sheffield Conservative demonstration on the 27th inst. That lively scion of the Conservative Party Lord George Hamilton, ever more vivacious in his attacks on the Government from the platform than from his seat in the House, where his meekness would be remarkable were it not for the formidable array of strong debaters he has to face in Parliament—this dashing assailant of the Ministry out of doors aired his eloquence in company with Mr. Cope at the Feltham dinner of the Middlesex Agricultural Society yesterday week, and on Monday at the opening meeting of a new Conservative Club at Armley, Leeds. Harmony has presumably been uppermost there since, this being the week of the Leeds Musical Festival. But on Monday Lord George Hamilton (seemingly unaware of the Dulcigno concession) roundly declared that the Government had set the Eastern Question again in a blaze, and brought us face to face with war in the East and anarchy in Ireland. In brief, his Lordship appeared to paraphrase in prose an old saw to read thus:—

We have many faults. Lib'als have but two: There's nothing right they say, and nothing right they do.

Suited, no doubt, to the natural urbanity of Sir Stafford Northcote are the generalities the right hon. baronet has been indulging in recently in the congenial climate of Devonshire, where speech partakes of the nature of, if it be not always so palatable as, Devon's thick cream. Politically, Sir Stafford has been marking time since the prorogation—the better to double to the attack, may be, when the signal is given. He unveiled on the 8th inst. the statue erected in Exeter of the Earl of Devon, an engraving of which will be found on another page. The inevitable banquet followed. It took place at the New London Hotel; and the occasion was so far awkward for Sir Stafford Northcote that he had to pronounce a glowing eulogium on the character of the noble Earl, with his Lordship sitting on his right.

Represented by members holding such widely divergent views on the Eastern Question as Mr. Joseph Cowen and Mr. Ashton Dilke do, Newcastle-on-Tyne could scarcely be expected to be of one mind in the matter. Hence a public meeting held on Tuesday evening in the Nelson-street Lecture-Room to "protest against the threatened war with Turkey, and to insist that no war be made without the consent of Parliament," was broken up in confusion, and it was left undecided whether the resolution put by the chairman or Mr. Spence Watson's amendment approving the action of the Government was carried. On the other hand, the Tynemouth Liberal Association unanimously agreed about the same time to a resolution expressing "its high opinion of the devotion of Mr. Gladstone's Government to the interests of the nation."

Whilst Mr. Chamberlain has been zealously displaying his high capacity for business by inspecting the docks between Newcastle and Shields, and the Tyne lighthouses, the right hon. gentleman who was generally named for the post of President of the Board of Trade when the Gladstone Administration was being formed. Mr. W. E. Baxter has been showing his mastery of a subject which Parliament must shortly be called upon to deal with thoroughly. Mr. Baxter discussed the land question with habitual shrewdness at Arbroath on Tuesday, the solution he favoured was the encouragement of a natural settlement of the vexed question by the abolition of the laws of entail and primogeniture.

Chester, Gloucester, and Boston have been added to the towns whose election customs are being searchingly inquired into by Commissioners. But not one of these places could hope to vie with Oxford, Macclesfield, and Sandwich in bribability—if the word may be permitted. Such a wealth of incident is furnished by the Deal inquiry, and so keenly do the Commissioners appear to have relished the work of fishing in the Kentish waters, that it might be suggested to Mr. Burnand that a burlesque of the affecting little play of "The Deal Boatman" from his humorous pen would be welcome. Dramatic personages in plenty are ready to his hand. In fact, one quotation will indicate the amount of

mirth produced by the examination of the Deal boatmen Sir Julian Goldsmid guilelessly sought to represent, and the Conservative member did represent when Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen gladly sailed into the haven of a peacock:—

W. B. Mackey, a pilot, said that he had received £42 from Mr. Olds, which he had given to voters for their votes. When the petition was on they wanted to serve him, but he went to sea to get out of it (Laughter).

Mr. Jeune: You were "all in the Downs," also, I suppose (Laughter)?—

Witness: That's it (Laughter).

G. Redmond, the landlord of the True Briton and a voter at Deal, was paid for watching poles. They were in front of his house, and he just looked at them a little bit (Laughter).

The President: You saw them in the evening, and again when you got up in the morning (Laughter)?—Witness: Just so, Sir (Laughter).

J. Phelps had distributed £38 among voters. One had taken money on both sides

Mr. Jeune: I see that he is described as "a sweep" (Laughter).

Mr. Parnell has been discreetly silent in Ireland for a fortnight. His headlong colleague in the Home-Rule movement, Mr. Dillon, M.P., has not profited by the lesson Mr. Forster manfully read him in the House of Commons. At least, so it appeared from the report of the reckless remarks Mr. Dillon let drop on Saturday at a Land League meeting in Cork. Lord Donoughmore has denied that the deputation of landlords who felt it their duty to have an interview with the Lord Lieutenant and Mr. Forster dropped any hints as to adopting retaliatory measures against the armed peasants. Archbishop M'Cabe, of Dublin, has written a seasonable pastoral letter disconcerting the impracticable demands of agitators, and deeply deplored the silence of Irish leaders when threats of violence to landlords have been uttered in their presence. Finally, a letter written by Mr. Bright so far back as 1868, and indicating his well-known views on the necessary reforms for Ireland, has been published this week.

THE MONTHS: OCTOBER.

The pale descending year, yet pleasing still,
A gentler mood inspires.

The fading, many coloured woods,
Shade deepening over shade, the country round

The season that painters revel in has come; the hour of the year when Autumn's mellow tints light up the landscapes in their most picturesque attire; when the trees of the forest put on their last grandeur, bursting forth into all their warmest colours. Indeed, so beautiful just now are the trees, we almost forget that the year is waning fast. Their loveliness covers a multitude of blemishes and defects. What though the lark but rarely now "at heaven's gate sings"—what if Phoebus be late in rising, and the subdued brightness of his shining be also somewhat dimmed by a mistiness in the air—what care we though the mornings and evenings are becoming chilly—when forests, parks, copses, dells, and thickets are lit up in a halo of golden glory! And though there be at times a little haziness in the atmosphere, it is a haziness that is as yet unmixed with fog and cloud: it is a haziness born of ineffable calms, that are all the sweeter after the slight disturbances in the atmosphere when the sun-god took his flaming chariot across the line. The few frosty nights that succeeded the equinoctial spasm have left behind them nothing that savours of winter, and Nature is smiling again, smiling in her gentle mood. But those few frosty nights—such as almost periodically pay us a transient visit in the first week of October—though they may not bequeath to us anything that is really wintry, have nevertheless left traces behind them: and very beautiful traces they are—to wit, the autumnal foliage. The sensitive leaves, under pressure of those cold nights, were utterly unable to preserve their summer verdure; yet have they, in shrinking from the chill hand that was laid upon them, as if in revenge for the injury done them, assumed a garb more radiant than before.

The grand old wood in that valley down there, beneath whose shade a murmuring stream loses itself in many a curve, looked very beautiful in the months just sped, but not one whit more beautiful was it then than now—nay, it was not so fair. What can surpass the loveliness of yon shimmering mass of yellow and russet and dusky red, as the soft autumn sunbeams play upon it—the fleecy clouds which now and then pass under the great orb serving only to render more beautiful by contrast the varying hues? The colours are less gorgeous than in lands where a cold winter follows close upon the heels of a hot summer—as, for instance in Canada; but our English woodlands have such diversity of trees, that our autumnal tints are highly picturesque: unless, indeed, summer merges into autumn and autumn into winter so gradually as to let the leaves slowly shrivel and drop, instead of their suddenly turning colour by two or three nights' sharp frost while the leaves are still entire. Such nights we have had, and the result is that glowing mass in the valley down there in front of us.

Magnificent as are the woods from the standpoint we have taken up here, which is more than half a mile above them, they will bear a closer inspection. Let us then enter them, and examine the trees individually. How fair are these elms in their soft yellow dress, which is burnished gold in those upper limbs, where some stray sunbeams are glancing timidly through, as though doubtful whether they should have left the main stream of light between the elms and those stately oaks beyond, whose outer fringe of foliage is also bathed in gold! But go deeper into the wood, where there is less sunlight, and we find ochre the prevailing tint in the oak-leaves, though they have also every variety of green and brown. And how kindly the oak-tints blend with the orange of these adjacent beeches, whose olive-hued trunks, overspread with patches of moss and lichen, are themselves a feature in the wood well worth our notice! The pale yellow of the maples is very pretty, and the browns and dingy reds of the sycamores give depth of tone to the rest of the woodland colours. But here is a tree that makes us shiver and recall the words of the poet:—

Like leaves on trees, the race of man is found—
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground.

It is the ash, who in the warm summer days was fairest of all the trees of the forest, but who now, instead of contributing a tint to the autumn foliage, shrinks from the distant storm, and gives only her naked limbs as a contrast to that Spanish chestnut there beside her, all glittering in gold, whose feathering lower branches seem to be scornfully upbraiding her for her faint-heartedness. And here are some more elms, grand old trees whose foliage is deeper-dyed than those we first met with, contrasting finely with these crimson dogwoods that have somehow crept in between them and those golden-crested birches beyond.

Though the woodland metamorphoses are finest where the trees are mixed, an oaken wood, pure and simple, is at this season a pleasant haunt to roam in, from its variety of tints and the picturesque appearance also of the great mossy trunks. A beechen grove is, perhaps, somewhat monotonous in its uniform dress of deep orange—which sometimes, however, becomes a modest brown. But the two together, oak and beech, present combinations of colour charming as any we have, especially when we come to those sudden openings

where the sunbeams love to linger; and in such a wood, in the open glades, feeding upon the fallen acorns and beech-mast, we often find the game-bird of the month, the beautiful pheasant. All the trees, however, cannot boast just now of their loveliness: the less said about the avenues of limes and horse-chestnuts the better.

The hedges, too, are contributing their small quota to the general autumn colouring; and, in addition to the dusky tingeing of their own leaves, are laden with berries; with the scarlet hips and haws of the wild rose and the hawthorn; with the purple sloes of the blackthorn; with the berries of the elder, holly, honeysuckle, bryony, privet, and woody nightshade; and with the luscious fruit of the bramble, as is evident not only from the bramble-bushes themselves, but from the faces and pinnae of the little lads and lasses we meet in the lanes, who seem much to prefer nutting and blackberry-picking to the vagaries of school boards. But hazel and bramble bushes will soon be picked bare; and, as there are no sweet flowers now to tempt the truants from their lessons, teachers may take heart of grace. No flowers, said we? Yet we remember, one October morning, a few years ago, finding on some high ground above the wooded banks of the Teme, and in great abundance, a wilding that made us think of the verdant springtime—the pale purple meadow-saffron, or autumn crocus; but we fear there are only a few other nooks in the country where these pretty dainty things may be found, the last of Flora's gifts.

In the bird-world the "season" is now quite over. Impelled by a resistless impulse, our summer birds of passage are fast leaving us for the palm-fringed shores of Africa. Some, indeed, such as the cuckoo and the swift, left us long ago, before the harvest was over. Others—and amongst these our choicest sylvan choristers, the nightingale and the blackcap—waited, but only just waited, to see their leafy haunts touched by autumn's magic wand, and then, guided by unerring instinct, winged their way through illimitable space to lands where the birds are of gayest plumage, but who, if our little brown Philomel deigns to sing to them, must listen with mingled awe and envy. Most, however, of our summer birds of passage wait until October's nut-brown month ere they take their long aerial flight. The swallows, who towards the close of last month assembled at their several places of rendezvous, are now off; and so are those pretty minstrels of the air, the whitethroats, redstarts, willow-warblers, flycatchers, yellow and willow wrens, and ring-ouzels. The thickets and hedges, berry-laden as they are, must look very tempting to the dauntless little travellers; but the autumn tints are deepening fast, and they must not tarry; though the ring-ouzels, before they start on their journey, fortify themselves with a short revel amongst the bilberries of the moors. But they are gone now, as are nearly all the birds that dread our English winters. Heaven speed them, little wanderers, on their long and perilous way through "the surges of the boundless air," and grant them a safe return in the sweet spring-time! But we must not forget that, while great flocks of our summer birds are winging their way to sub-tropical lands, others, guided by the same unerring instinct, are approaching our shores from the icy North, driven hither by the intense cold of the winter that has set in already in their far northern home. Amongst these latter are two interesting little rovers of the thrush family—the redwing and the fieldfare—who reach our shores during the latter part of October, and very soon make themselves quite at home in all the cultivated parts of the country. These arctic thrushes are followed by other birds of a different order; and when autumn is nearly over, high up in the misty air, may be seen triangular flocks of teal, wild geese, and ducks.

The farms, dotted as they are over all the country-side, seem naturally involved in a contemplation of the months. In October, however, there is not much on the farms to interest us. The orchards are delivering up the last of the harvests, winter wheat is being sown, and there is a good deal of brewing going on. Much of the sowing was done last month, and the corn will be nearly all in before October is half through; and once the seed is in the ground, the fields have a rather dreary aspect. They seem quite deserted, but for an occasional ploughman trudging slowly up and down the weary lengths of a corn-stub.

But the ploughman, even in October, sees something of life. A reddish-brown, sharp-nosed little quadruped suddenly dashes past his team of stolid-looking horses, whom it does not require much urging to bring to a dead stand; then comes a rush of two or three score of hounds, deeply baying, and, closely following, a whirlwind of horses and red coats. In less than a minute all have vanished, Reynard, hounds, horses, riders, in one mad stream that swerves not from hedge, ditch, or five-barred gate. The hunting season has set in.

ALBANIAN MOUNTAIN DEFENCES.

The Sultan of Turkey has finally yielded to the menacing demonstration of the European Powers in ordering the surrender of Dulcigno to the Prince of Montenegro. But it remains to be seen whether the Albanians will consent to let this cession be carried peacefully into effect. Persons acquainted with the country and the people say that the Turkish Government has not such absolute control over them, and rather expect that there will be an obstinate resistance, not probably to the entrance of the Montenegrins into the seaport town, but to the settlement of the internal frontier in accordance with the resolutions of the Berlin Conference. We may hope that these sinister apprehensions will not be realised; but the highland Border tribes, both Mussulman and Roman Catholic, seem to be of a fierce and independent character; and their hereditary feuds with the Montenegrins, an illustration of which we gave last week, cannot be instantly appeased by a decree of the Sublime Porte, or by the supreme authority of "the European Concert." It is therefore by no means quite certain, as yet, though for the sake of humanity one would fain wish it may be so, that the picturesque figures shown in our illustration, Miridites, Clementi, and other warlike tribesmen of the North Albanian frontier, will not continue their work of building parapets on the edge of the cliff to shelter them while firing upon the enemy when he advances by the road below. These men have, we are told, Martini-Henry rifles, and great abundance of cartridges, which they know how to use, in guerrilla warfare, at least as well as the Montenegrins; and it is to be apprehended that the conflict, once provoked, would rage for a long time, and would be carried on in a savage and ferocious spirit. The wisdom and prudence of European statesmen will be properly exercised in avoiding measures of provocation between those half-barbarian races of the Turkish Empire and its frontiers.

The Government of Bengal, with a view of improving scientific agriculture in the Presidency, has resolved to create two special scholarships of £200 a year each, to be held by science graduates of Calcutta University, at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

THE COURT.

The Queen's life in the Highlands is but little varied from its general course of driving and walking; as, except to a few of her valued friends in the district and some of her old retainers, her Majesty seldom pays visits. The younger members of the Royal family, including the Hessian Grand Ducal visitors, enjoy a more extended Highland experience in the sports of the forest and moor, and in their daily rides to the less accessible points of interest in the locality.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, drove to Invercauld on Thursday week and visited Miss Farquharson, when the Royal party inspected the stags which had been brought down the previous day by the Prince of Wales and party at the deer-drives in Invercauld Forest.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Miss Knollys, dined with the Queen yesterday week.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, drove by Gavenside last Saturday; and the Marquis of Hartington, Minister in attendance, who had returned from being the visitor of the Prince of Wales at Altnaguisach, dined with the Royal family, and subsequently left Balmoral.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, with his son, attended Divine service at Crathie church; the Rev. Dr. M'Gregor, of St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, officiating. Sir Bartle Frere had an audience of her Majesty in the afternoon, and he had also the honour of joining the Queen's dinner circle, which included the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince John of Glücksburg.

The Grand Duke of Hesse joined the Prince of Wales for a deer-drive on Monday. The Rev. Dr. M'Gregor lunched at the castle, and afterwards had an interview with her Majesty. The Queen gave a ball in the evening to the servants, tenants, and gillies on the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Hereditary Grand Duke, Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, and Prince John of Glücksburg were present, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Balmoral and Abergeldie households. Sir Bartle Frere, Admiral the Hon. C. Glyn, Lady Susan Suttie and Miss Suttie, Mr. and Mrs. George Forbes, Colonel and Miss Farquharson, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Colonel and Mrs. Stewart, from Invercauld, and Mr. and Mrs. M'Kenzie and party, from Glenmuick, were invited.

The Grand Duke of Hesse having been requested by the Queen to continue his visit to Balmoral, his Royal Highness will be unable to be present at the ceremonies in celebration of the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne.

Her Majesty has granted to Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, K.C.M.G., C.B., and to Major Evelyn Baring, C.S.I., her authority that they may accept and wear the insignia of the First Class of the Turkish Order of the Medjidieh, which the Khedive of Egypt, authorised by the Sultan, has conferred upon them respectively; and also to Auckland Colvin, Esq., that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Second Class of the said Order of the Medjidieh.

In memory of the late Colonel Picard, a brass tablet has been placed in the Rutland Chapel of St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, bearing the inscription—"To the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur F. Picard, V.C., C.B., R.A., Assistant-Keeper Privy Purse, and Assistant Private Secretary. Born April 12, 1841; died March 12, 1880. This monument was erected as a tribute of respect by her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. Not slothful in work; fervent in spirit."

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters, are still at Abergeldie. Last week, upon the return of the Prince from Invercauld, his Royal Highness passed a couple of nights at Altnaguisach Lodge, where the Grand Duke of Hesse and a numerous party were entertained by the Prince, the two days being occupied with deer-stalking. Another day's sport was had with Mr. Mackenzie, of Kintail, in Glenmuick forests. The Prince and Princess have entertained a large party during the week, Sir Bartle Frere being one of the guests. His Royal Highness has had good sport in the forest.

Her Majesty's ship Baccante, Captain Lord Charles Scott, with Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales on board, arrived at Vigo on Monday. All well.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who has been the guest of Mr. Sykes, M.P., at Brantingham Thorpe, arrived at Hull on Monday and inspected the guard-ship Audacious. An address was presented by the Mayor at the Townhall, and his Royal Highness afterwards partook of luncheon with the Elder Brethren of Hull Trinity House, who presented him with a gold casket, and created him a Brother. The Duke afterwards planted some trees in the Botanic Gardens. On Tuesday his Royal Highness inspected the coastguard, the naval reserve, and the life-brigade at Sunderland.

Princess Christian has expressed her willingness to be received at Brighton Railway Station by the members of the Corporation on the occasion of her visit to Brighton on the 20th, when her Royal Highness will open a bazaar at the Dome of the Pavilion in aid of the Female Orphan Asylum, a local institution.

The Duke of Connaught narrowly escaped a serious injury a few days since while riding to the Camp at Aldershot, through his horse shieing and throwing him. Happily, his Royal Highness escaped with little harm, and has been able to perform his military duties. The Duke, as ranger of Epping Forest, has consented to plant two memorial trees to-day (Saturday). He will be accompanied by the Duchess.

Prince Leopold will receive the Freedom and Livery of the Vintners' Company, of which the Lord Mayor of London is the Master, on Nov. 6, at their hall, in Upper Thames-street. The Prince has accepted the invitation of Mr. W. Busbridge to deliver to the students of the Metropolitan Drawing Classics the Queen's prizes, awarded by the Science and Art Department. The Lord Mayor will preside, and the ceremony will probably take place at the Guildhall early in November.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops quartered at Colchester on Monday, and on Tuesday his Royal Highness had a field-day at Havant, after which he returned to Portsmouth, being the guest of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The Duke has since inspected Parkhurst and the forts of the Isle of Wight. His Royal Highness has also, on his return, had a field-day at Aldershot.

The Duke of Aosta, who arrived at Claridge's the end of last week, went to an early mass at the Italian church, Hatton-garden, on Sunday, and afterwards entertained various friends at luncheon. His Royal Highness has visited the Duke of Cambridge, and has received various members of the Corps Diplomatique and of the Ministry. The Duke has made a general inspection of the public buildings and improvements of the metropolis, and has visited some of the theatres.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Birtwell, G., to be Vicar of St. Elizabeth's, Ashby, near Bowden. Brown, C. W. H.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Penarth Roadstead. Bubb, Osborne; Rector of Woodeaton, Oxon. Carver, Henry Jonathan; Rector of Melbury Abbas, Dorset. Davies, J. Hart; Vicar of St. James's, Bristol. Fairclough, William Henry Hutchinson; Vicar of Barton-under-Needwood. Forster, C. A.; Rector of Walton-in-Gordano and Weston-in-Gordano. Garry, W. W.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Newport Docks, Monmouthshire. Gerratt, W. J.; Vicar of Gannow, Barnsley. Hadow, G. R.; Senior Curate of Wilton; Rector of Calston, Wilts. Hodges, J. H.; Vicar of East Leach, Gloucestershire. Ibs, John Hodson; Vicar of Christ Church, Lichfield. Parsons, Randal; Rector of Sandhurst, Berks. Phillips, J. R.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, Cardiff Docks. Rooker, John; Vicar of St. Peter's, Clifton-road, Bristol. Suckling, R. J.; Vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks. Theed, T. M.; Vicar of Ferriby, near Hull. Vernon, W. G.; Vicar of St. Philip's, Penfolds, Wolverhampton. Westmacott, Walter; Perpetual Curate of Highbridge. Wilcox, Henry Jenkyns; Vicar of Nettleden, Bucks.—*Guardian*.

On the 4th inst. the Bishop of Durham reopened the parish church of Esccombe, after restoration.

Lady Cardigan laid the foundation-stone on the 7th inst. of the restored Church of St. Michael, East Ardsley. The Countess is the principal landowner in the district, and this was her first visit.

At a conference of the clergy and laity of the Deanery of Ilchester, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, it was resolved unanimously to carry out the provisions of the Burials Act with kindness and courtesy and Christian charity, but not to make concessions beyond the Act.

A painted window, from the studio of Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street, has been erected in Christ Church, Crouch End, in memory of Mr. Gillatt Jonathan Ottaway, who was for five years churchwarden. The window is presented to the church by his friends and parishioners.

Speaking at a Church conference held at Leeds on the 6th inst., the Bishop of Ripon stated that during the last twenty-four years in his diocese there had been 144 new churches consecrated. The number of confirmations and persons confirmed had also very largely increased.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the new Church of St. Saviour, Erlestoke, which has been erected by Mr. Street, R.A., at the sole cost of Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor. Her Ladyship has also provided a vicarage for the Incumbent. The church, which was highly spoken of by his Lordship, has cost upwards of £6000.

The revisers of the Authorised Version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber, and sat for seven hours. Fourteen members of the company were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company was engaged in the consideration of proposals of the American committee.

The new Church of St. Matthew, South Watford, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of St. Albans. Towards the outlay necessary for the erection of the church, estimated at £5700, considerable aid was given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and about £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty. The site, containing upwards of an acre, is the gift of Mr. Jonathan King. Mr. David Carnegie contributed £2000 (and £500 to the parsonage fund), Mr. R. Russell Carew, £1000; Mr. T. Blackwell, £1000; Mr. T. W. Eley, £500; Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., £250; Lord Ebury, £105; the Earl of Essex, £100; and Mr. J. W. Perry-Watlington, £100.

The annual conference of clergy and laity has been held at Oxford. The Bishop of Oxford, in his opening address, referring to the subject of ecclesiastical benefices, said that it was most important that all appointments to the cure of souls should be free from the taint of corruption or from the suspicion of malpractices. If a Government or Parliament was to deal with these very important questions it must be under some kind of pressure, and he knew no pressure more legitimate or more likely to receive fair attention than the pressure which was put on members of Parliament by a great representative body of Churchmen.

The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has been appointed to the place on the Board of Intermediate Education rendered vacant by the retirement of Lord Belmore. This appointment makes the representation of the Presbyterian Church by two members equal to that of the Church of Ireland, and removes a ground of complaint.

The opening service of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, which met this week in Birmingham, was held on Monday night in Carr's-lane Chapel, of that town, and the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. E. R. Conder. The preacher addressed himself chiefly to the relations between science and revealed religion, and combated the claim of advanced thinkers that modern thought and intellectual progress were superseding the Gospel. Congregationalism, he added, had changed, but not for the better. The change was in favour of form and priestly assertion, instead of Christian profession. He urged the return to earlier, broader, and simpler principles. The conference proper began on Tuesday. There were about 1200 Members present. The Rev. S. Newth, D.D., presided, and in his opening address dealt with the subjects of ministerial training and the present duty of the Congregational churches. Resolutions were passed acknowledging the earnestness with which the Government undertook to deal with the long pending controversy relative to the burial grounds, and also acknowledging much common ground with the Church of England, which was not opposed by them as a Church but as a State establishment. Papers were read by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, the Rev. G. S. Barrett, and the Rev. J. M'Ewan Stott. In the evening there was a public meeting in the interest of Continental and Foreign Missions. The conference continued until Friday, inclusive.

A Conference of the Roman Catholic Young Men's Societies of Great Britain was opened at Birmingham last Saturday by Dr. Illesley, the coadjutor Bishop of Birmingham. Sixty delegates were present, representing London, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield, and other towns. A letter was read from Cardinal Manning, in which he said the efforts of the Young Men's Societies to promote the intellectual objects they had in view had his blessing. Dr. Illesley in his opening address stated that the objects of the Young Men's Societies were to promote mental improvement and the extension of the spirit of religion and brotherly love.

At the meeting of the Baptist Union at Bloomsbury Chapel, on the 7th inst., papers on the subject of evangelical work were read by the Rev. E. Stone, of Nottingham, and the Rev. J. W. Lance. A discussion took place upon both papers. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Sir Morton Peto presiding, and amongst the speakers was Mr. C. H. Spurgeon.

At a meeting of representatives from metropolitan hospitals, held at King's College Hospital, it was decided to form an Association of Hospital Registrars, with a view to securing greater uniformity in the registration of disease.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Lord Reay gave the opening address at the Edinburgh meeting of the Social Science Congress on Wednesday, the 6th inst. He contrasted the social system of the Continent with that of England. He ridiculed the notion of the inviolable sanctity of treaties, and showed that treaties were only the exposition of the relations existing between different Powers at a given time. In England, united by free trade and individual liberty, a glorious prospect was still before us.

All the sections met on Thursday, when an address was given by the Right Hon. J. M'Laren, the Lord Advocate, as chairman of the Jurisprudence department, in the Free Assembly Hall. The Lord Advocate dwelt on the question of criminal law administration, and recommended the study of the Scotch criminal administration to the attention of English jurists, not as an absolutely perfect system, but as one which has stood the test of experience. The chief merit of the system is that it accords in a large measure independence of action to the local prosecutors, while ensuring the full responsibility of the State in regard to land reform. He expressed an opinion that it would be unwise to prohibit contracts which were neither immoral nor hurtful. In the Educational Department, the dangers of educational overwork were discussed by Miss Edith Peckey, M.D., Miss Lumsden, and others; and in the Art Section the question of dramatic reform was considered. A paper by Sir Walter Crofton, upon the repression of crime, was also submitted; and Mr. Macie, who wishes to see the House of Lords representative instead of hereditary, introduced the question of Parliamentary Government.

Yesterday week the sectional meetings were fairly attended. The proceedings opened with an address by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, President of the Educational Department. He confined his observations to a review of educational work in Scotland and the effects produced by the Act of 1872. Mr. Smith, of Coalville, gave an interesting account of wandering life in canal-boats and gipsy tents. The registration of land titles, the law of copyright, and the best means of detecting and repressing crime, were among the other topics discussed. The Principal and Senators of the University entertained members of the Congress to an open-air musical promenade in the Royal Botanic Gardens.

On Saturday all the sections met, with the exception of those devoted to Art and International Law. Dr. Beddoe, the president of the Health Department, gave the opening address. He expressed his belief that disease is diminishing under sanitary supervision and regulation. He condemned the Vaccination Bill introduced last Session as a measure of a retrograde character. The incidence of the income tax, educational phases and fallacies, thrift, and national education were discussed.

Excursions were arranged for Saturday, and although the weather was showery and cold, they were well patronised. One party, numbering a hundred, drove to Dalmeny Park.

The proceedings opened on Monday morning with an address on charitable endowments by Sir W. Kay-Shuttleworth, the president of the Economy and Trade department. He believes that the existing charities, from which a gross annual income of more than two millions sterling is derived, are wasted and misapplied generally. The donors have been mistaken and misguided in their benevolence, and have been as unable to see the march of events as those who left property for ever to redeem English slaves from the Moors, to pay persons for awakening sleepers and turning out dogs in church, or to provide bulls to be baited and Bibles to be railed for. During the last forty years the income from charities has increased by half a million, and a complete reform of the administration and employment of such charities is now imperatively demanded. All the sections held meetings for the discussion of special questions. In international law Mr. Thorburn introduced the question of the practicability and expediency of assimilating the laws of different countries in relation to bills of exchange; and Mr. J. Kirkpatrick in another paper recommended the codification of the mercantile law. In municipal law, Mr. R. V. Campbell discussed the propriety of having one bankruptcy law for England and Scotland. The repression of crime section was occupied in considering papers by Mr. Meredith, of the Wandsworth Prison Mission; Captain Christie, Governor of the Edinburgh prisons, and others on juvenile delinquency. A general opinion in favour of the recent action of the Home Secretary was expressed. Mr. Health, Sir James Alexander, Dr. Stevenson Macadam, and Major-General Scott debated the best means of preventing the pollution of rivers.

Professor Richmond, the President of the Art Department, gave the opening address on Tuesday. He dealt with the question of art from a social point of view, and showed that, with all our desire for improvement, we were very far from being an artistic nation. No doubt there had been much reaction during the present century, but, unhappily, it had taken the form of restoration instead of preservation, and has created more ruin and disintegration than the progress of railways. All the sections met for the consideration of special questions.

In most of the departments votes of thanks were awarded to the presidents and the secretaries.

A great meeting of working men, organised by the Edinburgh Trades' Council and the Workmen's Industrial Institute, was held in the Free Assembly Hall under the presidency of Lord Reay. Several prominent members of the Congress took part in the proceedings, the drift of the speeches being to show working men that they are more deeply concerned than almost any of the other classes of the community in the chief subjects which the Congress deals with—public health, education, economy, and trade. The proceedings were enthusiastic throughout.

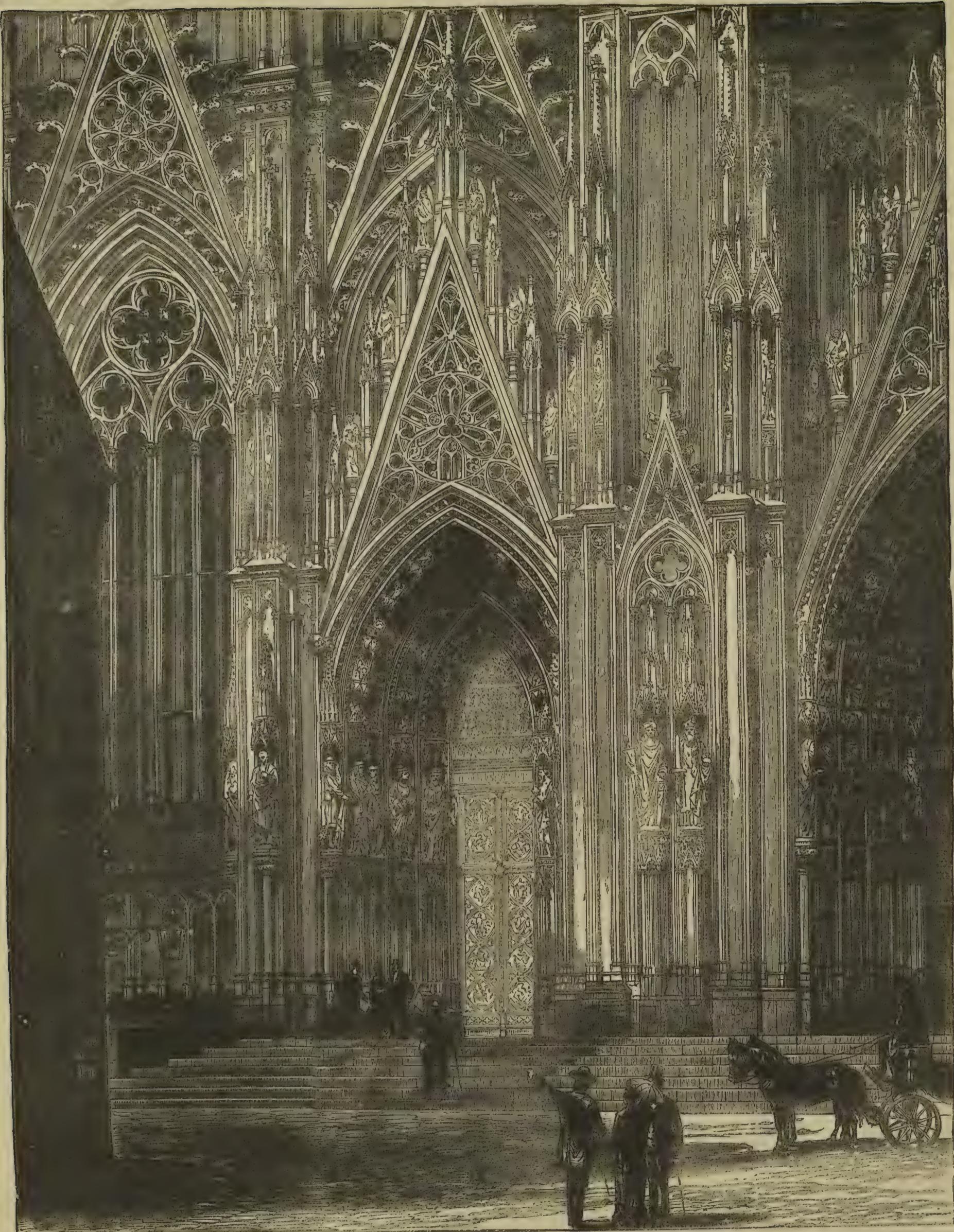
A public meeting on women's suffrage was also held in the Queen-street Hall, which was filled in every part. Mr. C. B. M'Laren, M.P., occupied the chair; and among the other speakers were Mrs. Duncan M'Laren, Miss Lydia Becker, and Miss Downing.

The public business of Congress was brought to a close on Wednesday morning, when Mr. G. W. Hastings, M.P., President of the Council, gave an address.

The meeting next year will be held in Dublin.

Lord Rosebery will give his address as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University on Friday, Nov. 5.

Early on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the Guildhall, one of the principal municipal buildings in Arbroath. Much valuable property was destroyed, and there perished in the flames letters of the Corporation extending back hundreds of years.—The Polly Cotton Spinning Mill, Rochdale, formerly the property of Messrs. Bright, was burned down on Saturday last, and on Monday morning a large woollen mill at Millbrook, near Stalybridge, belonging to Mr. Robert Hyde, was destroyed by fire.—A fire took place on Sunday morning at 24, Spring Garden-street, Dublin, a house which was let out in lodgings. Several of the inmates had narrow escapes, and one Lawrence Murphy, a labourer, was burned to death.



WEST DOOR OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

The Emperor of Germany will have performed the grand national ceremony of formally celebrating the completion of this magnificent edifice, by the time our present Number, with its Illustrations, comprising a general View of the Cathedral, and one of the West Front, has been published for all our readers in this country. Yesterday, the 15th inst., was the day appointed for this august solemnity at Cologne, which has the character of a significant historical event, being regarded by the Germans, Protestants and Catholics alike, as symbolic of their national unity, and as a type of the realisation, at length, of those patriotic and romantic

aspirations for Germany, visions of power and glory among the European States, long cherished by the literary and artistic studies of the last two generations. It is the triumph of what was called the Romantic School of German poetry, and of the political sentiment that was nourished by that school, after the decay of the purely classical or Hellenic school; but it is not now accompanied, as it might have been half a century ago, by a fresh exhibition of devotion to Catholicism in ecclesiastical relations. The actual conflict of authorities between Church and State in the German Empire is rather decidedly marked by the conspicuous

absence of the Archbishop of Cologne from this notable celebration, though partly of a religious character, at the seat of his diocese. Times are changed, indeed, since the princely prelates of that See, in the Middle Ages, ranked among the most powerful electors of the "Holy Roman Empire."

One of these great Archbishops, Conrad von Hochstaden, laid the foundation-stone of Cologne Cathedral on Aug. 14, 1248. There was a cathedral on that site before, which had been founded in the ninth century by the Frankish Emperor Charlemagne, but it had been destroyed by fire. The architect first employed in the present Gothic structure was Gerhard von



COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.



THE SONG OF THE Whip-poor-Will.

Even-tide drooped like a veil,
Over misty Hill and Dale.
Th' old witch passed us on the path
That climbed the tangled Hill;
We laughed for she was strange and old,
Then her eyes gleamed green and cold,
Like a serpent's in its wrath;
While sang the Whip-poor-Will.

“Whip-poor-Will,
Whip-poor-Will;”
The strange witch bird that silent flits
Thro' the dusk, or crouching sits,
And sings its song of omen ill,

“Whip-poor-Will,
Whip-poor-Will.”

Bleak the winds of Winter blow,
Bringing ice, and frost, and snow.
That look the old witch gave to me,
It made me deathly chill.
At dead of night I see her gloat,
And hear that bird its lonely note,
In fancy still that look I see,
And hear the Whip-poor-Will.

“Whip-poor-Will,
Whip-poor-Will;”
That witches' bird that silent flits
Thro' the dusk, or crouching sits,
And sings its song of omen ill,

“Whip-poor-Will,
Whip-poor-Will.”

H Pyle

Riehl, a native of the village of Riehl, near Cologne. It was not till 1332 that the choir was finished and consecrated by Archbishop Henry of Virneburg, after which the building of the transepts was commenced. The southern tower was erected in the fifteenth century, and the bells were hung there in 1447. The conflicts in Germany which were occasioned by the Protestant Reformation, in the sixteenth century, stopped the progress of this grand edifice; and, for nearly two hundred and fifty years, it seemed likely never to attain completion, if not already doomed to perish of neglect. There was actually some intention of demolishing the north tower, for the purpose of widening the adjacent street. The interior was defaced by various unseemly additions and pretended decorations in the most tasteless style of the eighteenth century. The French Revolution, and the wars of Napoleon I., brought the rude hand of military violence to inflict still worse degradation upon the sacred pile; its interior was converted, by one French army, into a storehouse for hay and forage. That it was an object of German national pride would render it the more amenable to the insults of a foreign invader.

The Prussian monarchy, after the overthrow of Napoleon, looked upon the restoration, at least the preservation, of Cologne Cathedral as a token by which to pledge its rulers and people to the ultimate redemption of Germany. King Frederick William III., and his successor of the same name, bestowed serious attention upon this work, assisted by the official architects, Ahlert and Zwirner, the second of whom prepared a scheme for the completion of the original design. On Sept. 4, 1842, the first stone of the new construction was solemnly laid. A national subscription was opened to supply the funds, which have been steadily contributed by the Germans everywhere, since that time, without regard to provincial or religious distinctions. The sexcentenary festival, on Aug. 14, 1848, was attended by the King of Prussia, and by the Austrian Archduke John, the elect President of the German Empire, then attempted to be established by the votes of a National Assembly. Notwithstanding the subsequent political reaction, the Princes and the people of Germany continued to support this undertaking, which became indeed the symbol of their future reconciliation. It has survived the greater shocks of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, and the dissolution of the former Germanic Confederation. The fund raised for Cologne Cathedral, altogether exceeding one million sterling, was much augmented by the contrivance, in 1863, of a popular lottery for the pecuniary profit of this great public work. The architect Zwirner, who died in 1861, was succeeded by Herr Voigtel, the present architect of the Cathedral, who now sees the work happily finished by the completion of the two lofty western towers.

The ground-plan of the Cathedral, which we lately described, is cruciform, as usual; the breadth of the nave, including two aisles on each side, is 144 ft.; the total length of nave and choir is 466 ft., and the length of the transept, which has two aisles, is 238 ft. The interior vault is 143 ft. high; there are two rows of clustered pillars, 106 ft. high, around the nave and choir, and one row surrounding the transept. The west front, which has now been finished, is shown in our illustration on the preceding page. It presents a beautiful Gothic portal, with four recesses at each side, containing statues of saints and kings; the four great exterior buttresses are grooved and niched, admitting the same kind of decorative sculpture; and so are the openings for the two large windows, to the right and left, the upper parts of which are of the best Geometrical Gothic design. The pediments, canopies, and pinnacles above are very richly adorned; and two tiers of tall canopied windows, four in each tier, occupy the higher portion of this front. The façade of the south transept is likewise elaborately decorated in the same manner, which, indeed, has been imitated in the west front. The general effect of the exterior view of the whole cathedral is shown in the large engraving presented for an Extra Supplement this week. The central tower, rising over the intersection of the nave with the transept, is 350 ft. high to the star that appears over its summit. But the two western towers, measuring their elevation from the pavement outside, attain the vast height of 524 ft., or 515 ft. from the basement; which is far greater than the altitude of any other building in Europe. The completion of this majestic cathedral will be a matter for great congratulations, as we have observed, among all who belong to the German race, and who call Germany their Fatherland, though some of them dwell perhaps in this country, or in America, or Australia, or other distant parts of the world.

ART ITEMS.

Lord Lytton on Wednesday, the 6th inst., opened a Fine-Art Exhibition at the Shirehall, Hertford. The leading county families are contributors to the loan collection, and many of the articles exhibited were rare and valuable. Yesterday week a large and influential meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, for the purpose of distributing the prizes to the successful competitors in this exhibition, and also of promoting the establishment of a local school of art. The idea of inaugurating the enterprise by an exhibition originated with the Countess Cowper, and was carried out by her in conjunction with the Marchioness of Salisbury and a committee of ladies interested in artistic work. The exhibition proved

to be a decided success, and the resolutions proposed were carried unanimously. Viscountess Grimston distributed the prizes. The prizes in the needlework department were given on Tuesday last by the Marchioness of Salisbury, and it was then resolved to establish a needlework association for the eastern districts of the county.

The Temple Bar Memorial was again the subject of discussion at the Court of Common Council held on the 7th inst. The City architect stated that the cost would be about £10,000. Notices of motion, directed against the scheme, were given.

The conditions upon which the twelve sculptors selected to compete for the production of the statue to the late Sir Rowland Hill were yesterday agreed to by the Mansion House committee. Each of the sculptors will receive a gratuity of 15 guineas; and the models, which are to be 18 inches high, are to be sent to the Mansion House not later than Nov. 30.

Mr. Pfoundes, an English gentleman who has spent several years in Japan, threw open to the inspection of a few specially-invited guests, at his residence, No. 1, Cleveland-row, St. James's, Westminster, on Saturday last, a collection of objects illustrating Japanese art, folklore, and literature, it being his intention to give similar receptions every Saturday evening for a considerable period.

Mr. Cowen M.P., in an address delivered on Monday evening in connection with the Newcastle Science and Art School, spoke at considerable length on the subject of Art, which, he remarked, notwithstanding national inconsistencies and shortcomings, had during the last forty years made unprecedented progress in this country. A British school of art, both vigorous and healthy, had arisen, which, for variety, dexterity, and power, for purity of design, brilliance of colouring, and truth to nature, was not surpassed by that of any modern nation.

An exhibition under the auspices of the Turners' Company was opened at the Mansion House on Tuesday. The competition includes specimens of hand-turning in wood, ivory, and precious stones, and engraving in intaglio. The prizes, besides those of the Company, are contributed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., the Master (Mr. Greenhough), and others.

Signor Romanelli, of Florence, has completed a statue of the Prince Consort for Mrs. Richardson-Gardner (wife of Mr. Richardson-Gardner, M.P.), who intends to present it to the Albert Institute at Windsor.

The winter exhibition of the Institute of Art will open on Nov. 1 at 9, Conduit-street, W. The exhibits will be received on and after Monday next, the 18th inst.

HOME NEWS.

The reference library of the London Institution is open to all persons having reading tickets.

Next Monday, Oct. 18, the new Townhall at Wakefield, which has cost £80,000, will be opened by the Mayor.

The Earl of Fife will preside at the anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation on St. Andrew's Day.

The monthly meetings of the new Shakspere Society at University College, were resumed yesterday (Friday), when its eighth session began.

Two other men, Patrick Heffernan and William Spencer, have been arrested on the charge of complicity in the murder of Lord Mountmorres.

Earl Fortescue, supported by a distinguished company, presided at the prize-day proceedings of the Devon County School, West Buckland, on the 6th inst.

The Most Rev. Dr. Cooke, Archbishop of Cashel, has collected £2766 as the subscription for the past year from his diocese to Peter's pence.

On Monday evening the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross had a most successful meeting at Exeter Hall, over which Cardinal Manning presided.

The open entrance scholarship of 125 guineas in science at Guy's Hospital Medical School has been awarded to Mr. H. W. Pigeon, and that of 125 guineas in Arts to Mr. R. Moody Ward; Mr. G. E. C. Anderson *proxime accessit*.

A gratuity of £2500 has been unanimously presented by the London Common Council to Mr. B. Scott, the City Chamberlain, for the able and zealous manner in which he had performed the duties of his office.

The *Citizen* states that no allegorical or theatrical adjuncts will form a feature of the Lord Mayor's show on Nov. 9; but, to make the occasion one of interest, good music, numerous banners, and an augmented military array will be relied on.

Nearly 17,000 Sunday-school children, representing Church and Nonconformist schools in Salford, took part in a united demonstration in Peel Park last Saturday in celebration of the Raikes centenary.

An official visit was paid to Burnham Beeches last Saturday by members of the Corn, Coal, and Finance Committee of the London Corporation, who have recently become the lords of the manor. Whilst determined to preserve the sylvan beauty of the place, the Corporation intend widening and improving the existing roads and walks.

Lady Grosvenor on the 6th inst. opened a new ward for children in the Chester Infirmary, in the erection of which the Duchess of Westminster had taken great interest. Some twenty-seven cots have been provided.

There has been a cat show at the Crystal Palace this week.—The Autumn show of English and Foreign cage birds has been held in the conservatory at the Alexandra Palace. There were about 550 entries, spread over 70 classes, and the arrangements afforded great facilities for inspection.

The closing dinner of the New Thames Yacht Club took place at the Club-house, Gravesend, last Saturday, when, despite the storm which had been raging throughout the day there was a large assemblage of members, presided over by Mr. W. N. Rudge, the vice-Commodore.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada last week, at Liverpool, were greatly below those of the preceding week, but quite up to those of recent weeks; the totals being 21,391 cattle, 529 sheep, 455 pigs; 2610 quarters of beef, 482 carcasses of mutton, and 215 of pigs.

The rains which fell during the past week have swollen many rivers in the country to such an extent that the flat surrounding lands have been submerged to a depth of several feet. Villages have been consequently inundated, highways rendered impassable, and much destruction done to gathered crops and stock.

As a memorial to the late Mr. Ralph W. Jackson, it has been decided to acquire by public subscription a park, to be presented to the public of West Hartlepool. The site chosen is slightly to the west of the town, and about fifteen acres of land will probably be first secured. Already about £700 has been subscribed for the purpose.

A conference on the best means of dealing with discharged prisoners was held on Tuesday in Brook-street, Holborn. It was presided over by the Ordinary of Newgate, and attended by several governors and chaplains of metropolitan prisons. A paper on the subject was read by Mr. Hatton, and a discussion followed.

A resident in Bath having offered to present the city with a building worth £3000, provided it was used for a free library, the burgesses were polled three years ago, and decided to refuse to adopt the Free Libraries Act. Last week the burgesses were again polled, when the majority against a rate-aided library was nearly 2000.

A conference of licensed victuallers from all parts of the country was held at Birmingham on the 7th inst., to discuss the question of the united action of the Metropolitan Association with the National Defence League to defend the trade from the attacks threatened by the present Legislature. United action was resolved upon.

A barmaid has sued her late employer for a week's wages in lieu of a week's notice. In defence it was pleaded that it was part of the bargain that there should be no "counter-courtship," and that the plaintiff, by paying too much attention to one customer, had broken her engagement. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

At a meeting of the Birmingham School Board, at which nine scholarships and eight prizes were distributed to the successful students, the chairman, Mr. George Dixon, announced that since the establishment of the School Board the number of school children in the town had increased from 16,000 to 49,442.

The Marquis of Londonderry was on Tuesday installed with great honour as Provincial Grand Master of the province of Durham. The ceremony took place in the Castle Hall, Durham. After the ceremony a procession was formed to the cathedral, where a special service was held; and in the evening a Masonic banquet was held in the Townhall.

The Czar's new yacht *Livadia* had a six hours' continuous steaming in the Firth of Clyde yesterday week for the purpose of testing her engines. The six hours' voyage was performed at an average speed of fifteen knots, being one knot above the speed contracted for. While the *Livadia* was at anchor the Duke of Argyle went on board and inspected the vessel.

Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P., presided yesterday week at the sixth annual conference of the North-Western Poor Law district, held at Chester. He said that during the last ten years a saving of a million a year had been made in the dispensation of relief, and he looked to further reforms in the dealings with outdoor paupers.

The number of paupers in the metropolis on the last day of last week, exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants, was 84,446, of whom 47,595 were in workhouses, and 36,851 received outdoor relief. As compared with the corresponding weeks in each of the three previous years these figures show an increase respectively of 2412, 7679, and 7277.

According to the report of Dr. Frankland, all the Thames waters, except that supplied by the Chelsea Company, were unfit for dietetic purposes in September owing to their large proportions of organic impurity, notwithstanding efficient filtration in every case. The Lea water distributed by the New River Company was of much better quality, although that sent out from the same source by the East London Company was little better than Thames water; both had been efficiently filtered. The river waters were delivered at a high temperature, which rendered them vapid and unpalatable.

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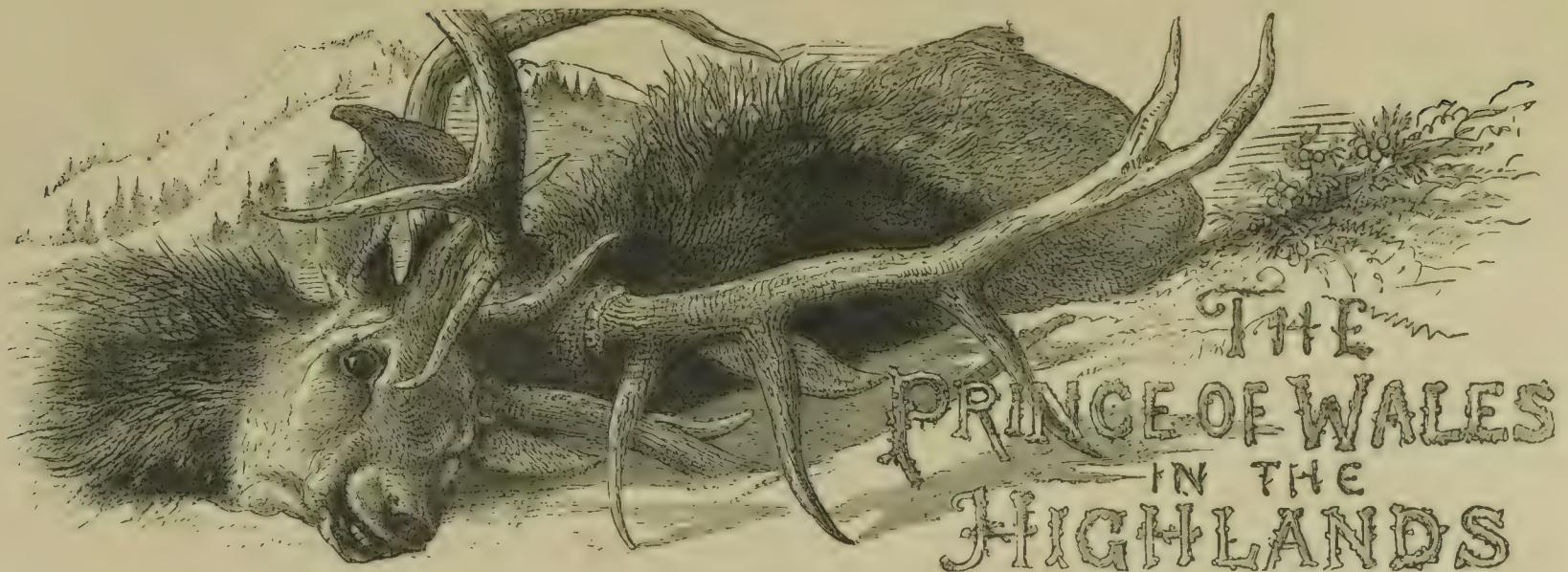
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A DEER-DRIVE IN MAR FOREST—WAITING FOR THE DEER.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The Engravings presented in this Supplement to the *Illustrated London News* are supplied by the Sketches of our Special Artist, who has been permitted to see the practice of Highland sport recently enjoyed by the Prince of Wales and a party of noblemen and gentlemen in the Forest of Mar. That district, as many of our readers know, is situated in the western part of Aberdeenshire, in the upper valley of the Dee, just below the group of mountains which comprise Ben MacDhu, Cairntoul, and Cairngorm, and which, rising to the north of Mar, separate the region of the Dee from that of the Spey. This range, composed of granite, and attaining an elevation of more than 4000 feet, is a northward projecting spur of the Grampians, which have the forests of Badenoch and Athol on their western and southern sides. The Forest of Mar, properly so called, is the northern portion of Deeside, above Castleton of Braemar; the southern portion constitutes the forest of Glen Ey, extending to Glen Tilt and the Grampian hills. Castleton of Braemar, the little town adjacent to Braemar Castle, has lately been described in this Journal, with some of the neighbouring picturesque features of river scenery, the Linn of Quoich, the Falls of the Garry-alt, and the Cluny, another tributary of the Dee. The chief landed proprietor of this district is Colonel J. R. Farquharson, of Invercauld House, one of the finest mansions on Deeside. Below his place, and on the south side of the Dee, are the extensive demesnes of Ballochbuie and Balmoral Forest, which are bounded to the south by the Cairn Taggart and Lochnagar mountains. Balmoral Castle, her Majesty's Highland residence, and Abergeldie Castle, which is that of the Prince of Wales, are situated at Crathie, a village on the Dee, about fifty miles from the city of Aberdeen, and about eight from the railway station at Ballater. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Abergeldie towards the end of September, and the Prince has been a visitor upon more than one occasion to the Earl of Fife at Mar Lodge, in the Upper Braemar district; and likewise to Colonel Farquharson, at Invercauld.

On Monday afternoon, Sept. 27, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Leopold, and Prince John of Glücksburg arrived at Mar Lodge on a visit to the Earl of Fife. In the evening Lord Fife gave a grand ball, at which his distinguished guests were present, and the entertainment included a torchlight procession and dance by the Duff Highlanders. Among Lord Fife's guests were the Duchess of Manchester, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., and Lady Hamilton, Lord Rowton, Lord and Lady Holmesdale, Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., and Mrs. George Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Cornwallis West, Sir William Gordon Cumming of Altyre, Colonel and Mrs. Napier Stuart, Mr. Charles Hall (attorney-general to the Prince of Wales), Mr. Horace Farquhar, Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, Mr. Gerald Leigh, Colonel and Mrs. Keith Fraser, Captain and Mrs. Paget, Colonel Francis Baring, Mr. George Farquharson, and Dr. Pratt. Next day the Prince of Wales, Prince John of Glücksburg, and Lord Fife went out in the North Deeside Forest. The *Court Newsman* reported that they went out "deer-stalking;" but this was not exactly what they did. It was "a deer-drive," which they attended with their rifles; and there is a considerable difference in the manner of the operation.

Deer-stalking, as one of the noblest of British sports, has long been held in honour. It has been made a theme of literary description by such eminent writers as Scrope, Murray, and Colquhoun; a book by the first-named, specially treating of this subject, having won high popularity forty years ago. The most recent essay in this line, a little volume just published by Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons, is the "Handbook of Deer-stalking," by Mr. Alexander Macrae, late forester to Lord Henry Bentinck. It must be correct and trustworthy, as it is recommended in a preface by that veteran sportsman, Mr. Horatio Ross, whose experience of fifty or sixty years, with his reputation both as a shot and as an accomplished amateur and connoisseur of all these matters, command general respect. Those of our readers who care for the subject of the Illustrations given this week may be interested, likewise, in a notice of the practical advice to deer-stalkers, which is supplied by Mr. Alexander Macrae; though it will be seen that the mode of shooting which Lord Fife and the Prince of Wales, and their party, chose to adopt, was much less arduous and precarious; and there is no doubt much to be said, according to taste, for the one and the other method of proceeding.

Stag-shooting may be considered to end about Oct. 12, after which hinds may be shot. The first days of October are esteemed by Mr. Macrae the most exciting part of the season, as large herds of deer are then found together. At a later period, the stags "are looking for hinds, and begin to dislike each other;" so that the herds break up. The roaring of the stags, however, when left single, may be useful to direct the course of the deer-stalker; but they are so much on the lookout, at this time, that it is not easy to approach them.

The sportsman should endeavour to get a shot at them within such moderate distance as to be sure of killing. This distance, even in shooting with a Henry express rifle, is limited by Mr. Ross to 150 yards. With a Purdey rifle of the old construction, he says, "one hundred yards was about the longest distance at which any old careful stalker thought it right to fire at deer." He condemns as unsportsman-like—not to say wantonly and recklessly cruel—the practice of trying to hit an animal with the chance of merely wounding and not killing. The attempt to make very long shots at a living creature is, in his judgment, an abuse of the improved modern weapon. "People, especially young stalkers, get excited when they see the deer galloping off, and sometimes keep up a fire, with their long-range express breech-loaders, so long as they can see the deer. I won't mention names or place, but simply say it occurred in the Highlands during this century. I was watching a party stalking. He got a chance and missed, but fired eight consecutive shots at a single stag galloping, and when it disappeared it was certainly a quarter of a mile from the stalker." For his own part, Mr. Ross, who could once, at a hundred yards, hit a chalk mark, the size of a rifle-patch, eleven times in twelve shots, is justified in saying, "I cannot accuse myself of having often wounded deer, because I make it a rule never to fire at deer beyond the range of a hundred and fifty yards, and then only if I had a good steady view of the deer." He insists very earnestly upon this humane maxim. "However well men may shoot at a small mark on a target at a long distance, I venture to implore them to think of the misery and pain they may cause to poor deer for years, by reckless shooting." One hundred and fifty yards is the range for aiming at a vital part; but Mr. Macrae says that he believes, even with the superior power and precision of the new sporting rifles, "more deer are killed every season at about one hundred yards, than outside of it." The great advantage of these straight-shooting guns, compared with the old rifles, is that they have removed the uncertainty which formerly attended shooting up or down hill. When the path of the bullet, the trajectory as it is termed, was very much curved, the gun being sighted for level

ground, the bullet would go over the mark in shooting down hill, or strike the ground short of it when shooting up hill, unless the aim were taken lower in the one case, and higher in the other, than on level ground. It is, however, still very desirable for the sportsman to exercise himself in the judging of distance, both on plain ground, and also where the ground is so uneven, and partly hidden, that the object is seen independently of the intervening surface. The improvement of modern fire-arms has not superseded the need of skill and care in these particulars.

The chief labour of the deer-stalker therefore—not of the shooter at a deer-drive—is to get within 100 yards or 150 yards of the deer. He must contrive not to be perceived by their sight or scent, as he makes his wary approach to the noble game. The power of vision possessed by these animals is, indeed, less transcendent than the power of smell. "Whether deer can see an object at a longer distance than man," remarks the old forester, "I cannot say; but, if they are standing on ground where they are easily seen, a man will see them at a distance where he is in no danger of being seen by them. This is apparently the result of carelessness on their part, because, when on the retreat, they see nearly as well as a man at a long distance, if not equally well. From this it may be inferred that deer, although of a suspicious disposition, on account of their fear of man, generally confine their attention, when undisturbed, to a space within which the eye is perfectly sure to decide whether the enemy is in view or not: but that they can see up to 400 yards or 500 yards as well as a man, is well known to any one who has spent some of his time after deer. In mist, and in the gloaming, their power of vision is far superior to that of man. So, on the whole, it may be concluded that, if a man's eye is in any way superior to that of a deer, it must be at a long distance."

The eye and the nose of the deer, as Mr. Macrae rather quaintly observes, are "equally hostile" to the success of the deer-stalker; but he presently adds, "in any case, trust as little to the nose as you can, whatever you do to the eye," meaning to the chance of evading detection by those organs. "I believe it was never definitely ascertained, and perhaps never will be, at what precise distance a deer can smell a human being. But, where the ground is plain and open, and the wind blowing strongly, I would not consider it safe to pass much within a mile on the windward side of a lot of deer. Where, however, the ground is undulating, with hollows and hillocks here and there in the course of the wind, and the weather moderately calm, the danger is not so great." He informs us, further, that deer can scent the track of a man if they cross it a few hours after him. Particular instructions are given, in this little handbook, for stalking up or against the wind; and stalking down the wind, from above, only where the deer are "below very sharp and steep edges or rocks, where the wind passes over them altogether," or where the wind reverses quickly at the edge, or two currents of wind meet and rise, which is a delicately experimental situation for the deer-stalker. The respective qualities, opportunities, and exigencies, for his artful purpose, of a downhill wind, an uphill wind, a wind blowing across the glen or gully, one blowing along its side, or in a slanting direction, are carefully explained. With a side wind passing straight along between the sportsman and the deer, he may get some advantage of them, as they are not so watchful on the windward as on the lee side; but a sudden gust, changing the direction of the wind, or the turning of its current by some rock or hillock, may betray him to the deer where they have taken shelter. Wind blowing straight down hill is generally unfavourable, as there are sometimes two currents meeting, from different openings in the slope above, and the deer will often stand at their converging point. It may then be possible to attack them from below, on a side wind, but the result is apt to be uncertain. An uphill wind is the most favourable, but even this may be reversed by the obstruction of steep rocks, especially on a stormy day. The worst chances, however, are those of a cross-wind in a narrow glen with steep sides; the deer will be on the sheltered side, but the wind is driven to and fro, striking against the opposite side and returning, "which makes the confusion in the air quite incalculable." This is a difficulty that tasks all the science of the most expert and judicious forester. The simplest and easiest approach, where practicable, is by going straight up against the wind; but it is not always that this can be done without alarming the deer, who are more vigilant on their lee side. It depends pretty much on the nature of the intervening ground, and whether this will afford cover to the hunter. We are told that the lee side of the herd is commonly allotted to "lean rubbish of beasts, which, as they seem perfectly aware, run no risk of being shot," and which are the safest sentinels to post, to guard the rest, in those positions of danger from which the wind can communicate no warning. "For deer," says Mr. Macrae, "are not at all destitute of wisdom."

All this, and other practical information, giving acquaintance with the effects of configuration of the ground on the atmosphere, as well as with the habits and instincts of the animal pursued, should be useful to the Highland sportsman. It is not uninteresting, we hope, to the ordinary reader, who has never looked for deer in those sequestered upland tracts of country, which are, indeed, forbidden ground to the majority of tourists. A deer-preserve in Scotland, like an English pheasant-preserve, is usually kept from unauthorised intrusion, at least in the season when the game would be likely to suffer from disturbance. The tourist in summer or autumn may travel through many districts of the Highlands without seeing much of the deer; and, if they were in sight at a distance, he might fail to recognise them, even with a pretty good field-glass. "For in the latter end of August and the month of September," we are told, "the colour of deer becomes extremely difficult to discern at a long distance, and some of them are far worse to see than others. A person, not accustomed to look at deer through a glass, might go over them repeatedly without observing them."

With the actual stalking—we might call it sneaking up—the stealthy, covert, hidden approach as close as possible to the deer, the sportsman usually crawling prostrate on the ground, keeping his head down, and moving his limbs with extreme gentleness and humility—with this toilsome kind of work, meritorious and glorious as it is, the Prince of Wales has had nothing to do. We read all about it, a long time ago, in Mr. Scrope's entertaining pages, and are content here to leave it to the imagination. Mr. Macrae's "Directions for Crawling" may be perused with comfortable self-complacency in an arm-chair. "You will take care," says he, "when in view of deer on bare ground, and endeavouring to approach them, that your motions be slow, like those of a snail, especially when in close quarters. You must not move either hand or foot too suddenly. Your head should be foremost when going up hill; your feet when going down; and you should creep on your belly, or hands and knees, when on level ground. Some people have a bad practice of lifting their feet, when on their belly, in the struggle for getting on." Mr. Ross tells a story in confirmation of this advice. "I was stalking for a young man; we had to cross some flat ground;

and, before we came to it, I gave my young friend strict injunctions to keep low, and to do just as I did. Flat as a flounder, I moved at the rate of about a yard in five minutes, keeping my eye steadily on the deer. When almost within shot of them, up jumped an old hind, stared in our direction, gave a bark, and off they went. I looked round; and there was the novice, with his chin almost ploughing up the ground, and his feet well in the air, at right angles to his body." It is nevertheless the fact, that "three or four times as many stalks are spoiled from deer getting the wind of a stalker, as from seeing him." We cannot but admire the laborious patience and endurance of gentlemen who will put themselves, for sport and pleasure, into such an extremely painful attitude, writhing for long hours through bog, stones, or heather; "o'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till" they get a shot at the stately beast of venery, in a Scottish Highland forest.

The Deer Drive, on the contrary, as provided for his Royal Highness in the Forest of Mar, is a sort of Royal Road to Deer-shooting. We shall not offer any particular narrative of the incidents of a very pleasant day, which was equally enjoyed by all whom the kindness of the Prince and of the Earl of Fife invited to share its amusements. The Prince, with Lord Fife and Lord Cland Hamilton, arrived at Mar Lodge from Castleton of Braemar in a carriage, which was followed by vehicles conveying Prince John of Glücksburg, Lord Rowton, Mr. George Forbes, Mr. Farquhar, Mr. Morris, and other guests, amongst them our Special Artist. They mounted ponies, and rode five miles up into the Forest of Mar, preceded by the keepers and gillies, who carried their rifles and ammunition. The way that was taken by the party cannot here be exactly described, but it was a rugged path towards the mountains at the head of one of those glens. It was soon perceived that there had been a change of wind, and a brief consultation with the keepers took place; after which Lord Fife spoke to the Prince about it, saying that he was afraid the deer would not come up their way. His Royal Highness said, "Never mind; let us try," and immediately dismounted, being then at the spot where the ponies were to be left, and the sportsmen to proceed on foot. A number of keepers had been sent out early in the morning to find the deer all over the forest, and drive them so as to come past the appointed station. The whole company of sportsmen, having reached this place, was divided into three several parties. They saw the deer coming down the opposite mountain. Most of the company lay down, trying to hide themselves when the deer came near. The Prince and Lord Fife sat behind some rocks, while the Prince's man Peter, and Lord Fife's man, were employed, close at hand, in loading and reloading the rifles. The herd of deer, about 500, passed up the glen, within a hundred and fifty yards of the Prince. His Royal Highness fired at them repeatedly, killing three and wounding another, which was killed soon afterwards. Two other deer, making six in all, were shot by some of the party. After resting awhile, and inspecting these spoils of the chase, they returned to Mar Lodge; the carcasses of the deer were conveyed on the saddles of the ponies, making a truly sportsman-like show. The Earl of Fife entertained a large party of ladies and gentlemen, with the Prince of Wales, at dinner that evening; and they came out to see the six deer, by torchlight, exhibited on the lawn. The Highland pipers made brisk music there, which prompted some of the gentlemen to dance a Highland reel; and this was the merry ending, as we have said, of a very agreeable day.

The Prince of Wales last week spent some two or three days with Colonel Farquharson at Invercauld, and attended a deer-drive in the adjoining forest on Wednesday week. The southern stretch of the forest, from opposite the village of Braemar to Invercauld Bridge, was driven for stags, and several splendid herds were started. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Marquis of Hartington, Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld and Mr. George Farquharson, Colonel Teesdale, Mr. R. W. Duff, M.P., Colonel Stewart, Mr. J. T. Mackenzie of Kintail and Glenmuick, Colonel Baring, and Mr. George Forbes of Asloun. Throughout the day the weather proved fairly propitious, and the result of the deer-drives—there being two of them—was eminently successful. His Royal Highness afterwards returned to his own residence at Abergeldie, and has since enjoyed this sport on the Royal estates, and on those of Mr. Mackenzie in Glen Girnag and Glen Muick.

The following extract from the Queen's own publication, entitled "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," describes what must have been the first occasion upon which the Prince of Wales, then in his seventh year, witnessed the sport of deer-shooting at Braemar. Her Majesty does not state, however, that his Royal Highness was that day subject to the initiatory rite of being made "a Free Forester":—

"Sept. 18, 1848.

"At a quarter past ten o'clock we set off in a postchaise with Bertie, and drove beyond the house of Mr. Farquharson's keeper in the Balloch Buie. We then mounted our ponies, Bertie riding Grant's pony on the deer-saddle, and being led by a gillie, Grant walking by his side. Macdonald and several gillies were with us, and we were preceded by Bowman and old Arthur Farquharson, a deerstalker of Invercauld. They took us up a beautiful path, winding through the trees and heather in the Balloch Buie; but, when we had got about a mile or more, they discovered deer. A council of war was held in a whisper, and we turned back and went the whole way down again; and rode along to the keeper's lodge, where we turned up the glen immediately below Craig Daign, through a beautiful part of the wood, and went on along the track, till we came to the foot of the craig, where we all dismounted.

"We scrambled up an almost perpendicular place, to where there was a little box, made of hurdles and interwoven with branches of fir and heather, about five feet in height. There we seated ourselves with Bertie, Macdonald lying in the heather near us, watching and quite concealed; some had gone round to beat, and others, again, were at a little distance. We sat quite still, and sketched a little; I doing the landscape and some trees, Albert drawing Macdonald as he lay there. This lasted for nearly an hour, when Albert fancied he heard a distant sound; and, in a few minutes, Macdonald whispered that he saw stags, and that Albert should wait and take a steady aim. We then heard them coming past. Albert did not look over the box, but through it, and fired through the branches, and then again over the box. The deer retreated; but Albert felt certain he had hit a stag. He ran up to the keepers, and at that moment they called from below that they had 'got him,' and Albert ran on to see. I waited for a bit, but soon scrambled on, with Bertie and Macdonald's help, and Albert joined me directly, and we all went down and saw a magnificent stag, 'a royal,' which had dropped, soon after Albert had hit him, at one of the men's feet. The sport was successful, and everyone was delighted—Macdonald and the keepers in particular; the former saying that 'it was her Majesty's coming out that had brought the good luck.' I was supposed to have 'a lucky foot.' We walked down to the place we last came up, got into the carriage, and were home by half-past two o'clock."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The King and Queen of the Hellenes arrived in Rome yesterday week, and were received at the station by Signor Cairoli and several other Cabinet Ministers. On Saturday the King had a long interview with Signor Cairoli, at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Their Hellenic Majesties went to the Pantheon on Sunday and placed two wreaths, one of immortelles, the other of fresh flowers, tied with blue and white ribbons, at the tomb of Victor Emmanuel. At four o'clock their Majesties went to the Vatican and were received in private audience by his Holiness the Pope. Their Majesties left Rome on Monday for Naples, remaining there for two days, afterwards proceeding to Otranto, whence they embarked for Greece.

General Canzio, son-in-law of General Garibaldi, and all others concerned in the rioting at Genoa in May, 1879, were released from prison on Sunday, in accordance with a Royal decree issued the previous day.

The first Congress of Italian Shipowners was opened on Sunday at Camogli, a town near Genoa. All the maritime provinces were largely represented. A proposal to inaugurate the proceedings by the dispatch of a telegram to the King was voted by acclamation. Many of the delegates made speeches describing the decadence of the Italian merchant navy, which they contrasted with that of other nations, especially that of France. They urged that the present state of things ought no longer to be endured, and contended that the matter should be brought before the Government without delay in order that some remedy might be found.

GERMANY.

Prince Prisdang of Siam was received in private audience at Potsdam last Saturday by the Crown Prince, to whom he conveyed the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the White Elephant. His Highness was afterwards presented to the Crown Prince's family, with whom he lunched.

The Prussian Parliament will meet on the 28th inst. for the consideration of the economical schemes stated to have been elaborated by Prince Bismarck.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria, with the King of Saxony, has returned to Vienna from his Styrian hunting-box. The Prince and Princess of Roumania arrived at Vienna last Monday on their way to Bucharest. The Prince had an interview with Baron Haymerle at the Foreign Office, and both the Prince and Princess dined at Schönbrunn with the Emperor. On Tuesday his Majesty left for the Château of Gödöllő in Hungary, where he is to remain till the 17th inst., when he goes to Austrian Silesia, returning again on the 22nd inst. to Pesth, where he will open the Delegations on the 23rd or 24th inst.

HOLLAND.

The baptism of the Princess Pauline took place at the Hague on Tuesday in the Willem's church. Prince Frederic and Princess Henry of the Netherlands, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, the President of the Luxemburg Government, the members of the diplomatic body, and the principal authorities were present. A sermon was preached by the Rev. M. Koetsveld, who took for his text the fourteenth verse of the tenth chapter of the Gospel of St. Mark. The Royal family were warmly received on their passage from the palace to the church, and also on their return.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* says there is no ground whatever for the recent statement that the Russo-Chinese question has assumed a serious aspect, rendering hostilities inevitable.

The Council of Ministers have agreed to the construction of the Ekaterinburg and Tiumen branch of the Siberian railway.

Some particulars are published by the *St. Petersburg Gazette* respecting the recently discovered mine which was laid as far back as last year near the Alexandrovsk railway station, with the object of blowing up the Imperial train. The mine, it is stated, was divided into two partitions, each filled with dynamite and connected by a wire with the roadway adjacent to the railway track. On the approach of the Imperial train a carriage drawn by three horses came rapidly up on the roadway, but drove off after the train had passed. It is supposed the carriage contained an electric battery, and that the attempt proved unsuccessful on account of the wire having been accidentally cut.

AMERICA.

General Grant arrived in New York last Saturday night from Chicago. He will take a prominent part in the New York election campaign. There was a welcoming procession on Monday night of 40,000 Republican soldiers of the late war, bearing torches. They were reviewed by Generals Grant and Arthur.

Mr. Colquin, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Georgia, has been re-elected by a majority of 40,000 over Mr. Norwood, the "Bolting" Democratic candidate. No candidate was nominated by the Republican party, who have, however, gained some seats in the State Legislature.

Intelligence received from Salt Lake City states that at a Mormon conference Mr. John Taylor has been elected president of the community.

A convention has been sitting at Boston to promote the restoration of the United States shipping trade. It has adopted resolutions requesting Congress to create a Department of Commerce, with a Cabinet Minister at its head; to change the admeasurement laws, so that only the cargo space of vessels shall be measured; to abolish all compulsory pilotage, and also all Commissioners for shipping scamen. The convention also passed a resolution that Custom-house dues and the tonnage tax should be set apart as a fund to provide for proposed bounties to shipowners.

The general triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church has been held in New York. Among others present were Bishop Herzog, of Switzerland, and Bishop Cotterill, of Edinburgh.

Nine thousand Freemasons were present last Saturday at the ceremony of placing in the Central Park, New York, the corner-stone of the pedestal on which the obelisk recently brought from Egypt is to stand.

Intelligence has been received by the United States Navy Department of the safe arrival of the Arctic Exploration steamer Jeannette at Cape Serde Kamen on Aug. 29, 1879, all well.

A fight, lasting a whole day, is reported to have occurred between American and Canadian Indians hunting buffalo on the border. One of the American and many of the Canadian Indians, including women and children, were killed.

An accident occurred to a crowded excursion-train at Pittsburg last Saturday night. A local train was running in two sections. At midnight the first section stopped at Wall's Station, and, the signal-lights being obscured, the second section ran into the rear car, entirely wrecking it. Twenty-four persons were killed and many others severely injured.

CANADA.

By an order in Council, published in the Canadian *Gazette*,

all British possessions in North America not already included in the Dominion, comprising all islands, with the exception of Newfoundland and its dependencies, will be considered as forming part of the Dominion of Canada from Sept. 1 last.

The revenue of the Dominion during the last quarter amounted to 7,165,586 dols., and the expenditure to 4,467,710 dols.

A pastoral letter was read in the Roman Catholic churches in Ottawa last Sunday forbidding parents, on pain of deprivation of the sacraments, to send their children to the Government Model School, a preparatory institution to the Normal School.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The following telegram has been received from the Premier of the Cape Colony, dated Cape Town, Oct. 11:—"Large reinforcements now on border of Basutoland. No other tribe has joined the Basutos. All well at Mafeteng." But later advices from the Cape state that official information has been received of a portion of the Tambookie tribe having joined the rebel Basutos. The tribe numbers about 98,000.

An official despatch from Cape Town announces that a strong force of insurgent Basutos attacked Maseru on the 10th inst. Firing continued all day until nightfall, when the enemy, taking advantage of the darkness, made a movement compelling the Cape Rifles to retire within the fort. The Basutos were, however, subsequently repulsed, with trifling loss on the Colonial side. The extent of the enemy's loss is not known.

INDIA.

A telegram received by the Viceroy reports all quiet at Candahar. Ayoub Khan is said to have reached and entered Herat. The Candahar correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that there is no longer any doubt of Ayoub Khan's safe arrival at Herat. The correspondent says it is feared that he will be able there to foment troubles, and suggests that Candahar should be held in force. The Candahar correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that, owing to the rumours of Ayoub's intention to make another attack, the people of the neighbourhood are not sowing their land. The correspondent states that agitation is increasing among the tribes, and that trade is being brought to a standstill. General Roberts was expected to leave for England on the 30th inst. The *Daily News* correspondent at Quetta states that General Roberts is believed to be favourable to the annexation of Candahar. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that the recall of Generals Primrose, Burrows, and Nuttall, which has followed the report of General Roberts on the Maiwand disaster, has been received with universal satisfaction. The same correspondent says that cholera still hangs about the troops returning from Cabul.

AUSTRALIA.

The revenue of Victoria colony for the past quarter amounts to £1,092,000, showing a decrease of £41,250 compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The secretary to the Royal Commission for the Australian Exhibition has received a telegraphic despatch from Sir Herbert Sandford, the official representative of the commission at Melbourne, stating that the exhibition had opened most successfully, nearly all the courts being very complete, especially the British court, thanks to the exertions of the exhibitors and of the Great Britain committee, who respectfully desire to congratulate his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and her Majesty's commissioners on the splendid display of British fine arts and manufactures.

Chili and Peru have accepted the offer of mediation made by the United States.

China has demanded reparation from the Governor-General of Cuba for the arrest of the secretary of the Consulate at Havannah by the police.

From Athens it is announced that numbers of volunteers are constantly arriving in Greece from Alexandria, Smyrna, and other places. The strength of the army is now upwards of 40,000 men, of whom 10,000 are quartered in Athens. A review of troops was held at Athens on Sunday.

The King of Hawaii, according to advices received at San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands, acting, it is alleged, under the influence of the foreign residents, has formed a new Cabinet, with Mr. William L. Green as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and has recalled and dismissed Mr. Moreno, the Hawaiian Special Envoy to America, England, and France.

The King of Norway has appointed Councillor of State Selmer to the post of Norwegian Minister of State. On Sept. 28, the city of Christiania inaugurated a statue to its founder and great benefactor King Christian IV. King Oscar was present, and was specially thanked by Burgomaster Rygh for assisting at the ceremony. His Majesty was greeted with enthusiastic cheering by the people.

A Buenos Ayres telegram to the 16th ult., received via Lisbon, says that the Senate had passed a resolution declaring Buenos Ayres the capital of the Republic, and the subject had come on for discussion in the Provincial Chambers. The elections were on the point of taking place, but there were no apprehensions of disturbances. The election of the new Governor was fixed for the 27th. Sir Horace Rumball, the new British Minister, had arrived. Buenos Ayres had been visited by a great storm, lasting three days, which caused several shipping disasters and necessitated the detention of the mail-packet.

A body of Kurds has invaded Persia, and, having been joined by other bands, have plundered several districts successfully. They now number, it is said, 15,000 men, mostly armed with Martini-Henry rifles. The Persian Government is sending troops to the scene of the rebellion, the nearest point being distant ten days' march. According to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Persian Government offered a subsidy to the Merv Turcomans for the formation of a cavalry corps to repress border brigandage. The offer was refused. A telegram from Teheran states that the Kurds are reported to have destroyed, totally or partly, 170 Persian villages. The Kurds are now falling back and sending their booty over the frontier into Kurdistan.

A constable encountered a burglar in the grounds of Park Villa, Blackheath, on Monday morning, and after a desperate struggle, in the course of which three shots were fired at the constable from a revolver, he was knocked down by a second ruffian who came to his comrade's assistance. Both men escaped, leaving the constable insensible, with a severe shot-wound in the head, and a bullet-hole in his clothes. On the same morning, at Lewisham, a burglar, while plundering the house of a Bank of England clerk, was interrupted by one of the inmates, and, after a desperate struggle, escaped. His assailant's night-dress was shot through, but a parting bullet struck the burglar as he was passing over the lawn, without, however, preventing him getting clear off.—In the neighbourhood of Leyton and Walthamstow a gang of thieves have entered a large number of dwellings, carrying off, in many cases, valuable property.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 15, 1875) of the Right Hon. Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, K.G., K.C.B., has been proved by Eliza Charlotte, Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe, the widow, and the Hon. Misses Louisa Charlotte Canning, Katherine Jane Canning, and Mary Canning, the daughters, the executrixes, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The will (dated Aug. 21, 1872) with two codicils (dated Dec. 4, 1873, and Feb. 5, 1877) of Mr. Edward Moon, late of Bank-chambers, Cook-street, Liverpool, and of The Lawn, Aigburth, Lancashire, who died on Aug. 10 last, was proved on the 1st ult. at the Liverpool district registry by Richard Moon and Robert Moon, the nephews, and Ralph Brocklebank, jun., the great-nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000. The testator bequeaths upon trust for the five children of his late niece, Mary Swire, £25,000; to his niece, Anna Scott, £15,000; to his great-nephew, the said Ralph Brocklebank, £10,000; to his sister-in-law, Jane Anne Holland, an annuity of £300; to his niece, Isabella Aspinall, £2000 and an annuity of £600; to his niece, Mary Elizabeth Wood, £4000; to his nephew, Samuel John Heathcote Martin, £5000; to his clerk Samuel Frodsham, an annuity of £300; to his clerk Charles Newman, an annuity of £150; and other legacies. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his nephews, the said Richard Moon and Robert Moon.

The will (dated May 20, 1878) of Mr. Henry Ludlam, late of No. 174, Piccadilly, hosier, who died on June 23 last, has been proved by Mr. William Gardiner Rigden, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to the St. George's and St. James's Dispensary, King-street, Golden-square, £1000; to the Royal Geological Museum, Jermyn-street, his minerals and cabinets, and he requests that such as may be chosen for exhibition may be labelled "Ludlam Collection;" and numerous legacies to executors, relatives, friends, clerks, assistants, and servants. The residue of his property he gives to his nieces, Alice and Rosa Ludlam.

The will and codicil (both dated Aug. 11, 1880) of Mr. William Henry Wills, late of Sherrards, Welwyn, Herts, who died on the 1st ult., were proved on the 5th inst. by Mrs. Janet Wills, the widow, and acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. After giving numerous legacies, the testator gives the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, at her death, the house and grounds known as Sherrards are to go to Mrs. Eliza Priestly; and the remainder of his property as his wife shall by will or codicil appoint. In default of any such appointment, amongst other legacies which are then to take effect is one of £1000, given to the Newspaper Press Fund.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1864) with three codicils (dated April 9 and Nov. 15, 1875, and June 13, 1878) of Mr. Peter Marten, formerly of Chilham, Kent, but late of Bridge-street, Canterbury, who died on June 29 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Benedicta Marten, the widow, and John Marten and Peter Lomber Marten, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves to his wife £150 and his household furniture and effects absolutely, his residence at Canterbury, and the rents of his freehold property at Canterbury and Littlebourne for life, and an annuity of £300 during life or widowhood. There is a bequest in favour of his bailiff, William Coulthup; and the residue of his real and personal estate he gives to all his children by his present and former marriages in equal shares.

The will (dated April 27, 1860) of Mr. John Surman Surman, late of Swindon Hall, near Cheltenham, who died on Aug. 8 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. at the Gloucester district registry by John Surman, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £12,000. Among other legacies, the testator bequeaths £2000 to the Gloucester Infirmary; £1000 each to the Cheltenham General Hospital and Dispensary and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; £500 to the minister and churchwardens of Swindon, to be invested and the dividends distributed as they shall think fit and proper among the parishioners living in cottages of less yearly value than £6; there is a similar bequest of £500 to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Prestbury; £500 to build a schoolroom at Swindon, if none built in his lifetime, but if this has been done the money is to be invested and the income applied in paying the schoolmaster; and £150 to purchase a piece of land to build such school-room if it has not been built in his lifetime. The residue of his property he gives to his brothers and sisters, Thomas William Goodlake, Henry Cox Goodlake, Mrs. Elizabeth Surman, and Mrs. Catherine Samler.

The will (dated April 3, 1875) of Mr. Charles Copland, late of No. 11, Angel Park-gardens, Brixton, who died on Aug. 25 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Patrick Copland and William Copland, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £1500. Among many other curiosities bequeathed to his children we may mention King Henry VIII.'s carriage clock, with alarum, and marked as being still in going order; one of the ten casts of the Portland vase, taken by Tassie, presented to his late father by Jane, Duchess of Gordon; and a silver medal, struck at the annual closing of the doors of the Cathedral of St. Peter's, 1725, Benedict XIII., most of which were exhibited at the National Exhibition of 1851.

Lord Carnarvon on Saturday last opened a workmen's club and coffee-house at Highclere, and gave an address, in which he referred to the rules as being framed on a liberal scale irrespective of party, and showed that the influence of such institutions was highly beneficial to society at large.

A new armour-clad corvette of 4200 tons, fitted with steel-faced plates, was launched on the 6th inst., from the shipyard of Messrs. Samuda, at Poplar, for the Argentine navy.—Three gunboats have been launched at Barrow-in-Furness for the Admiralty. These vessels are of the Forward and Foxhound type, being 125 ft. in extreme length, 23 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and 12 ft. in depth of hold. They carry two 64-pounders and two 25-pounders. Their engines are of 360-horse power.

Lord Beaconsfield has directed his agent to return twenty percent of the rents just paid on the Hughenden Manoe estate.—It was decided at a luncheon given on the 7th inst. by the Mayor of Birmingham (Alderman Chamberlain) to the Council of the Agricultural Exhibition Society to hold a show of dairy stock and dairy produce in Birmingham next year. The sum of £558 was promised in the room towards a guarantee fund for carrying out the show.—At the annual meeting of the South Bucks Agricultural Association, held on the 6th inst., the Prince Consort's silver cup, value 20 guineas, given by the Queen for the best root crops, was awarded to Mr. I. I. of Langley; Mr. Slack, of Upton Court, taking second prize, value 10 guineas, presented by Mr. Lambert.—The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Tunbridge Wells Agricultural Association took place yesterday week at Strawberry-hill, on the road to Eridge. Special prizes were given by the Marquis of Abergavenny, the Hon. F. G. Molyneux, Sir Julian Goldsmid, and the Tunbridge Wells Farmers' Club.

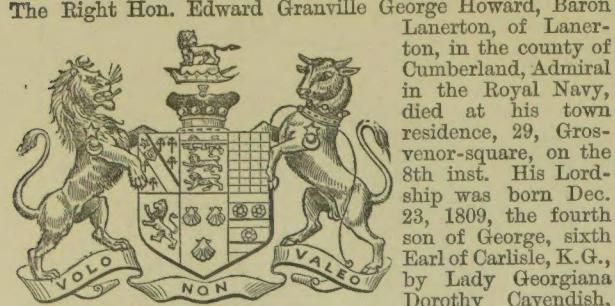


1. Driving to the forest. 2. Over the hills. 3. There they come! 4. The drive. 5. Examining the "kill". 6. Putting the deer on ponies. 7. The return home.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS: A DEER-DRIVE IN MAR FOREST.

OBITUARY.

LORD LANERTON.



The Right Hon. Edward Granville George Howard, Baron Lanerton, of Lanerton, in the county of Cumberland, Admiral in the Royal Navy, died at his town residence, 29, Grosvenor-square, on the 8th inst. His Lordship was born Dec. 23, 1809, the fourth son of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., by Lady Georgiana Dorothy Cavendish, his wife, eldest daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, and was brother to George, seventh Earl of Carlisle, K.G., so popular as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to his successor, the present Earl of Carlisle, to whom he was heir presumptive. He entered the Royal Navy in 1823, and attained the rank of Admiral in 1870. He sat in Parliament for Morpeth in the Liberal interest from 1834 to 1837, and from 1840 to 1853, and was raised to the Peerage, under Mr. Gladstone's Administration, in January, 1874. Lord Lanerton married, Aug. 16, 1842, Diana, only daughter of the Hon. George Ponsonby (son of William Brabazon, first Viscount Ponsonby), but leaves no issue, and the barony of Lanerton has consequently become extinct, the heirship to the earldom of Carlisle devolving on Mr. George James Howard, son of the Hon. Charles Wentworth George Howard, formerly M.P. for East Cumberland.

SIR T. F. FENTON BOUGHEY, BART.

Sir Thomas Fletcher Fenton Boughey, third Baronet, of Aqualate, Staffordshire, died there on the 6th inst. He was born Jan. 22, 1809, the eldest son of Sir John Fenton Boughey (who assumed that surname on inheriting his cousin's estates), Bart., M.P. for Staffordshire, by Henrietta Dorothy, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir John Chetwode, of Oakley, in that county, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his father's death, in June, 1823. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and served as High Sheriff of Staffordshire 1832, being a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county as well as for Shropshire. Sir Thomas married, Dec. 27, 1832, Louisa Paulina, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Giffard, of Chillington, and had eight sons and four daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Thomas Fletcher Boughey, fourth Baronet, who was born April 5, 1836, and married, Aug. 25, 1864, Sarah Annabella, only daughter of Mr. Harold Littledale, of Liscard Hall, Cheshire. The family of Boughey was one of antiquity in the county of Stafford, and the name was adopted by the inheritors of the family property on the extinction of the direct line.

SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER.

Colonel Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B., who died suddenly on the 4th inst., was the son of Mr. Serjeant H. A. Merewether. He was born in 1825, was educated at Westminster, and entered the Bombay Army in 1841, in which he attained the rank of Colonel 1868. He saw much active service in India, in Scinde with the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry in 1842 and 1843 (including the battle of Hyderabad), and with the army of the Punjab at Mooltan and Goojerat. While engaged on the Scinde frontier he rendered effectual service in the suppression of the Beloochee rising. In 1865 he was appointed Political Agent and Resident at Aden, and he also accompanied the expedition to Magdala in the Abyssinian War. He was appointed Chief Commissioner of Scinde in 1868, and was a Member of Council for India. Sir William received the decoration of Companion of the Bath in 1860, and was nominated K.C.B. in 1868. He married, 1854, Harriet, daughter of the late Mr. J. Dale, of Coleshill.

GENERAL JONES.

General Henry Richmond Jones, C.B., commanding the 6th Dragoon Guards, Carabiniers, died suddenly at Brighton on the 5th inst., aged seventy-three. He served through the Crimean War from Aug. 14, 1855, and through the Indian Mutiny. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services during the Indian Mutiny, particularly at the capture of Bareilly, and was appointed Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards in May, 1873. The deceased gentleman was the second son of the late Rev. Inigo Jones, of Chobham Place, Surrey, by Margaret Elizabeth, only daughter of Lieutenant-General Henry Richmond Gale, of Bardsey Hall, in the county of Lancaster, younger brother of Wilson Braddyl, Esq., M.P., of Conishead Priory, Groom of the Bed-Chamber to George IV., and the younger brother of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Inigo Jones, of Kelston Park, Somerset.

MR. LASSELL.

Mr. William Lassell, F.R.S., the eminent astronomer, died on the 4th inst., in his eighty-second year. He was born June 18, 1799, at Bolton, and early evinced extraordinary genius for the study of that science with which his name, as are those of Herschell and Lord Rosse, is so prominently associated. So far back as 1820 he commenced the construction of reflecting telescopes for himself, the result being most important astronomical discoveries—the satellite of Neptune, Hyperion, and the eighth satellite of Saturn. In 1851 he discovered also two additional satellites of the planet Uranus. He proceeded the following year, with his telescope, to Malta, and here again the results of his observations contributed largely to astronomical lore. They are recorded in volume xxxvi. of the "Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society." His last work was a telescope, mounted equatorially, of 4 ft. aperture and 37 ft. focus. On his return to England, Mr. Lassell purchased an estate near Maidenhead. He obtained a Royal Medal in 1858, had an honorary degree of Cambridge University, and was a member of several learned societies.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Ida, Duchesse de Talleyrand Perigord, on the 2nd inst., at Florence, aged eighty.

The Rev. John Clare Pigot, on the 2nd inst., at The Priory, Taunton, aged seventy-one.

Captain George Sherbrooke Airey, R.N., on the 27th ult., at Cadenabbia, Lake of Como, aged sixty-nine.

The Rev. Thomas Lea Howlett, B.D., Vicar of St. Paul's, Westminster Bridge-road, on the 3rd inst.

Major Herbert William Wood, Royal (Madras) Engineers, F.R.G.S., on the 8th inst., at Madras, aged forty-two.

Thomas Hunter, M.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, late 4th Hussars, on the 7th inst., suddenly, at the Army and Navy Club.

The Rev. Sidney Amherst Shepherd, formerly Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Holme Eden, on the 29th ult., at Cairn House, Warwick Bridge, Carlisle, aged seventy.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A BRAHMIN YOUTH (Cudapah).—The problem must be incorrectly described, for a solution cannot be effected in two moves. Black has several checks on the White King at his choice in reply to your first move.

ORIMA (Rostoff).—The problem is neatly constructed, but we require your full name and address before publishing it. You can write in the Continental notation.

T G (Smetwick).—We note your explanation, and have pleasure in crediting you with having solved the Brunswick problem from the diagram in twenty minutes.

W J E (Dewsbury).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.

UPENDRANA MAITRA (Calcutta).—Your solutions of Problems Nos. 1903, 1904, and 1905 are correct.

W B (Stratford).—The problem shall be examined.

W H T (Yokohama).—Very neat and very good, if sound. We are always glad to hear from you.

P D (Clapham).—It is to be hoped your friends may be lucky enough to discover the correct defence to a two-move problem; but, lest they should not be so, we recommend you to examine I. P takes Kt, in reply to I. Kt to Kt 7th.

Dr. F. St. (Dorchester-place).—Your suggested improvement is noted, but we consider the problem good as it stands.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1909 received from H Hampton, Agostino Bozzini, J Veglio, E L G, and Walter W.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1910 received from T Guest, Hofsteede de Groot, H Hampton, N M Carrig, Ozokerine, H F K, Franklin Institute, A C, J Bumstead, and Walter W.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1911 received from H B T Guest, R H Brooks, East Marden, Shadforth, Julia Short, Capt. Norman Bumbley, One of Them, F B Jeffery, Ben Lewis, R Osvaldo, O Elmure, Elyse, B Dyke, A Kentish Man, Elsbury, C Derragh, W Warren, H Blacklock, S Farrant, G L Mayne, D Templeton, H Brown, D W, T Ingersoll, T Barrington, R Jason, T Greenbank, C S Cox, F E Purchas, James Dobson, Semaj, W Biddle, Alpha, H Hampton, Ch Pompe, N M Carrig, E P Vulliamy, Hereward, Lulu, Agostino Bozzini, E L G, W Burr, An Old Hand, Franklin Institute, Carioca, A W Hale, J Tucker, S Stripe, Louis Spencer, A C Edwards, and Hampsteadian.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1910.

WHITE.

1. R to K 3rd
2. Mates accordingly.

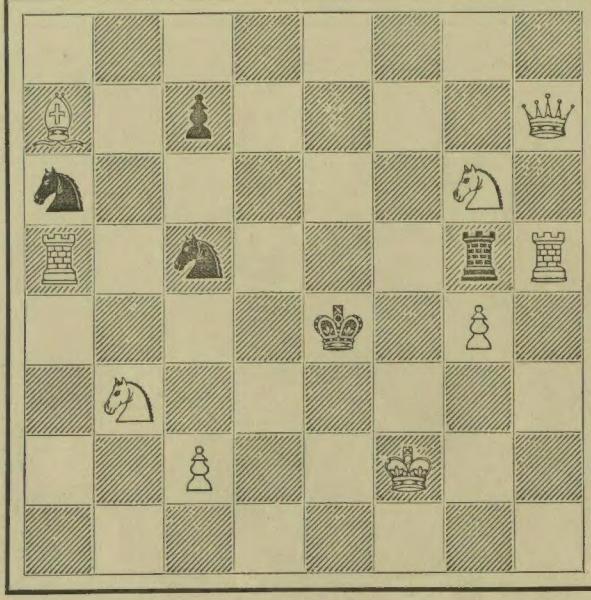
BLACK.

Any move

PROBLEM NO. 1913.

By H. T. YOUNG.

BLACK.

WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.Mr. MACDONNELL yields the odds of K Kt to another Amateur.
(Remove White's K Kt from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th P to Q 4th
2. P to Q Kt 4th
Unsound, of course, but frequently successful when giving odds.
2. P takes P
3. P to Q R 3rd P to K 3rd
4. P takes P B takes P
5. B to R 3rd B takes B
6. R takes B Kt to K 2nd
7. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
8. P to K 5th P to B 4th
9. R to K Kt 3rd Castles
10. B to Q 3rd P to K Kt 3rd
11. P to K B 4th P to Q 4th
12. P to R 4th K to K 2nd
13. P to R 5th R to R sq
14. K to B 2nd K to B 2nd
15. Kt to Q 2nd Q Kt to B 3rd
16. Kt to B 3rd P to R 5th

He cannot avoid the loss of the Queen for the Rook, and has no better course than the move in the text.
21. P takes Q Kt takes P
22. P to R 4th P to R 6th
23. P to R 5th P to R 7th
24. P to R 6th (ch) K to Kt sq
25. Q to Q R sq B to Q 2nd
26. P to R 7th (ch) K to R sq
27. Q to K R sq P Queens

He might have prolonged the game by playing 27. K to Kt 2nd.
28. Q to R 6th.
Black resigned.

One of two Games played concurrently and *sans visir* by Mr. C. A. GILBERG, of Brooklyn.—(K Kt's Gambit.)
WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. E. C.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
4. B to B 4th P to K 2nd
5. P to Q 4th P to Q 3rd
6. P to K R 4th P to K R 3rd
7. P takes P P takes P
8. R takes R B takes R
9. Q to Q 3rd P to Kt 5th
9. Kt to Q B 3rd seems preferable at this juncture.
10. P to K 5th P takes P
10. P to Q 4th, placing two pieces en prise on the right course here.

WHITE (Mr. G.) BLACK (Mr. E. C.)
11. Q to B 7th Q to B 3rd
12. Q takes Kt (ch) K to K 2nd
13. Kt takes P Q to R 5th (ch)
14. K to K 2nd B to K 3rd
This makes matters much easier for the "blindfold" player.
15. B takes B P takes B
16. Q to B 7th (ch) K to Q 3rd
17. B takes P B takes Kt
18. B takes B (ch) K to Q 4th
19. Kt to B 3rd (ch) K to B 5th
20. Q takes K P (ch) K to Kt 5th
21. P to Q R 3rd (ch) K to R 2th
22. P to Kt 4th. Mate.

Mr. J. P. Taylor's forthcoming collection of two-move problems will be published next month. Intending subscribers should address the publisher, Mr. G. C. Heywood, High-street, Lee, Kent, before the 21st inst., on which date the subscription-list will be closed. The following position is culled from an advance sheet:—
White:—K at Q 8th; Q at Q 3rd; R's at Q B 7th, Q Kt 7th; Kts at K 7th, K B 7th; B at K R 4th; Pawn at Q B 2nd. (Eight pieces.)
Black:—K at K 3rd; Q at Q R 7th; R's at K 8th, Q Kt 3rd; B's at K B 8th, Q B sq; Pawns at K R 2nd, K 2nd, K Kt 3rd, K Kt 6th, Q Kt 5th, Q R 2nd and 6th. (Thirteen pieces.)

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Brentano's Monthly, a New York magazine, has added the game of chess to the long list of sports and pastimes with which it has been identified for some years in America. The September number contains several games, eight problems, an editorial on the subject of awards in problem tournaments, and the news of the month. The new department is conducted by Mr. H. C. Allen, and the list of contributors includes the best-known names in the American chess world; among others Mr. W. A. Shinkman, who contributes what is called a suicidal problem that is worth quoting:—
White: K at K R 8th; Q at K B 5th; R at K Kt square; Kts at K B 4th and K Kt 5th; B at Q 5th. (Six pieces.)
Black: K at K R 3rd; Q at K R 7th; R's at K 8th, Q Kt 3rd; B's at K B 8th, Q B sq; Pawns at K R 2nd, K 2nd, K Kt 3rd, K Kt 6th, Q Kt 5th, Q R 2nd and 6th. (Seven pieces.)

White to play, and force Black to mate him in two moves.

This branch of problem art has never found much favour in England; and, although specimens of it appear here and there, in collections and periodical publications, our best modern composers have practically ignored it. The neglect into which it has fallen is probably due to the circumstance that suicidal problems were usually constructed to embody combinations in an excessive number of moves, and such compositions have few, if any, admirers nowadays. Of late years, however, the problem-makers of America and Germany have given us compositions surpassing the productions of the old school in brevity and brilliancy, and of these qualities Mr. Shinkman's problem is a fair example. We warn our younger readers that in this problem the defence is more difficult than the attack, and that, therefore, they should not quickly conclude that they have successfully studied it.

The twenty-ninth season of the City of London Chess Club was opened on the 8th inst., when a general meeting of the members was held in the club-room, Moufflet's Hotel, Newgate-street, Mr. H. F. Gastineau presiding.

The programme for the ensuing year comprises a tournament with sixty-four competitors, a blindfold *seance* by Mr. Blackburne, and simultaneous games by several first-rate players, besides the usual matches with the other metropolitan and suburban clubs.

The Rev. Sidney Amherst Shepherd, formerly Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Holme Eden, on the 29th ult., at Cairn House, Warwick Bridge, Carlisle, aged seventy.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ALLEN.

Lord Lawrence: A Sketch of his Public Career. By Captain L. J. Trotter.

BENTLEY AND SON.

Johnny Ludlow. See Series. 3 vols.

BICKERS AND SON.

"Jammed," and other Verse.

BURNS AND OATES.

Freville Chase. By E. H. Dering. 2 vols.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN.

Insect Variety: its Propagation and Distribution. By A. H. Swinton. Science for All. Edited by Dr. Robert Brown. Illustrated.

Trinity College, London: Calendar for the Academic Year 1880-1.

CHAPMAN AND HALL.

The New Era. A Dramatic Poem. By Virginia Vaughan.

The Clerk of Portarick. A Tale. By George Manville Fenn. 3 vols.

South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks: Japanese Pottery. Edited by A. W. Franks.

CARTER.

CHATTO AND WINDUS.

A History of Our Own Times, from the Accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election of 1880. By Justin McCarthy, M.P. Vols. III. and IV.

Credulities Past and Present. By William Jones, F.S.A.

Leaves from a Hunting Journal. By G. Bowers.

Elliee Quintin and other Stories. By Julian Hawthorne. 2 vols.

COX.

An Anecdotal History of the British Parliament. Compiled by George Henry Jennings.

CURWEN AND SONS.

Studies of Worship Music, chiefly as regards congregational singing. By J. Spencer Curwen.

CUNNINGHAM AND BOOSEY.

The Englishman's Bible: combining in one the Englishman's Hebrew Bible and the English-Greek Testament. By Thomas Newberry.

GRIFFITH AND FARRAN.

Glimpses of England. A Companion to "Glimpses of the Globe." By J. R. Blakiston.

Two Rose Trees. The Adventures of Twin Sisters. A Story. By Mrs. Minnie Douglass. Illustrated.

Designs for Church Embroidery and Crewel Work from Old Examples. Collected and arranged by Emily Sophia Hartshorne. Eighteen Plates, containing upwards of Sixty Patterns.

HAMILTON AND ADAMS.

The Teacher's Work. What It Is, and How To Do It. By John Palmer. New and Revised Edition.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON.

Modern Scepticism. First Volume of Popular Edition of the Christian Evidence Society's Lectures.

SOUND INVESTMENTS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The reaction in the Securities of this Railway during the past month has been one of the most remarkable features of the whole market, when the intrinsic merits of the property are considered. The aggregate of increased receipts for the fourteen weeks of the current half-year amounts to no less a sum than £11,729, and this fact alone, without regard to the many other favourable features now discernible, should rather have caused an improvement in capital value. Those who have been induced to sell cannot possibly have realised what the real progress of this Railway has been. On the day of the last meeting in April the Ordinary Stock was quoted at 25, and the Third Preference 46. No one then dared to dream of such a rapid and uninterrupted development as has since taken place. In the interval of twenty-four weeks which have elapsed the gross addition to the earnings has amounted to the enormous total of £1,213,213. The Grand Trunk has since been admitted to the OTC, and the Directors have been enabled to successfully float £1,000,000 Debenture Stock to redeem prior charges, by which a net saving of £14,000 a year will be effected, the full half-year's dividend has been paid on the First Preferences, and an interim distribution at the rate of 3 per cent per annum announced on the Second Preferences, and yet the Third Preference is now about 6 per cent and the Ordinary 5 per cent lower than in April.

The recent fall in quotations is wholly attributable to adverse speculation. It would appear that there are some who cannot or will not understand that the position of the Grand Trunk to-day is very different from what it was a few years ago, and who have not large amounts of Stock which they do not possess in the hope of buying back at lower prices to secure profits. In order to assist their operations they have carefully ignored every favourable feature and circulated a variety of the wildest and most extravagant rumours, for not one of which has there been a shadow of foundation.

Upon the important question of "rates," the Grand Trunk was never in so strong a position, as the "Pool" Commissioners are rigidly enforcing a strict observance of the agreed tariffs. The Grand Trunk and Chicago line has only just been admitted within the City; hitherto, the Grand Trunk has not derived anything like the full benefit of this valuable feeder which will now accrue to it.

Shareholders may, I think, look forward with the greatest confidence to the meeting to be held on the 28th inst., and if in the meantime the weekly receipts should show occasional fluctuations they may rest assured that on the closing of the navigation in November extraordinary results will be manifested. All the securities of this railway, at the present reduced quotations, are well worth buying.

LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER.—

It must be satisfactory to the shareholders to remark the continued steady development of this railway, the increase in the traffic receipts for the four weeks of the current half-year to the 3rd inst. amounting to £2,113. During the same period to the additional earnings of the South-Eastern Railway, with double the mileage, only amount to £12,314. At the time of the proposed fusion of the two companies, the advocates of that measure of spoliation to the Chatham and Dover line estimated the relative progress of the two companies as 69 in the South-Eastern, as compared with 31 in the Chatham. As a matter of fact, the result has been reversed.

GREAT EASTERN AND NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE RAILWAYS.—The traffic receipts of both these railways continue to exhibit decided vitality, and the ordinary stocks of each undertaking are unquestionably good and improving investments.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Immediately following the issue of my Circular last month, in which I recommended investments in this Stock, a steady rise has been made, the quotations advancing from 127 to 131. The subsequent reaction has been wholly attributable to sympathy with surrounding markets, and not to any adverse feature affecting the intrinsic value of the property; on the contrary, the weekly growth of the receipts has been considerable. It may be interesting to investors to point out the relatively small amount of the Ordinary Stock in proportion to the whole capital of this Railway as compared with the other leading lines in the United Kingdom. Thus, the proportion is 41-19 per cent in the case of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, 37-68 London and South-Western, 36-97 South-Eastern, 33-21 North-Eastern, 32-79 London and North-Western, 30-71 Midland, 30-66 Great Northern, 30-55 Brighton, while it is only 23-11 in the case of the Great Western. It is therefore clear that it requires a much smaller ratio of funds to receive a dividend, and pay an extra per cent of dividends, than the Ordinary Stock of the Great Western, than in any other of the above-mentioned Railways. Quite apart from the intrinsic merits of this stock, it is additionally attractive just now, as there are reasonable grounds for anticipating its being subdivided into Preferred and Deferred. Should this be carried out, a very great advance would no doubt take place.

ISLE OF MAN RAILWAY.—The Shares of this Company are but little known in the market, but they deserve more attention than they have hitherto received. They are £5 fully paid, and can be bought at a small premium. The dividend for the present year will, I expect, be 5 per cent, although the line has not reached anything like its full development. In my next circular I propose to enter more fully into the merits of the undertaking. This Railway is perfectly safe from all competition.

MEXICAN RAILWAY.—The announcement that it is the intention of the new President of Mexico to seriously take into consideration the public debt, with a view to revive Mexican credit abroad, is a welcome sign of the improved condition of the country. Concurrently with this cheering declaration a strangely inconsistent rumour has been very indubitably circulated to the effect that the President contemplated inaugurating his new régime by nothing more nor less than an act of spoliation—viz., the withdrawal of the subvention to the Mexican Railway Company. It seems impossible to believe that he should voluntarily stultify himself by committing such a gross injustice while professing, at the same time, a desire for re-establishing the credit of the country; and any proposal to the British Government to take a portion of this Railway's subvention from its rightful owners would be fatal to the settlement of the debt, as it would only demonstrate the unreliable nature of the engagements of the Mexican Government. One looks in vain for any official confirmation of this report; and no doubt it will prove to be only another canard which has been concocted to serve the purpose of adverse speculators in the securities of this Railway.

ATLANTIC, MISSISSIPPI, AND OHIO.

Holders of these Bonds should at once apply to the agents for the receivers of June 30 last, which has just been published. It will repay a careful perusal, as it contains a vast amount of information demonstrating the rapidly-growing prosperity of the railway. Nothing can be more hopeful than the following extract:—"For the past year the net revenue realised was more than sufficient by the sum of 122,133 dollars, (or £38,433) for the payment of full interest" on the Divisional and Seven per Cent Bonds. It further appears that on June 30 there remained in the hands of the receivers not less a sum than 41,946 dollars, (or £2,339) as "excess resources over liabilities," and this after paying off 84,190 dollars, (or £6,838) in Virginia and Tennessee Registered Certificates, and of 10,000 dollars, (or £660) in 41,946 dollars, of course, have been further augmented during the past six months, so that it is reasonable to assume that the receivers at the present moment are absolutely in the position to pay from 8 to 10 per cent to the certificate-holders on account of overdue coupons. It is surprising, therefore, in the face of the above official statement that the full interest is now being earned, the Seven per Cent Certificates are quoted at only 103, the more especially when it is remembered that this price includes no less than 39 per cent of over-due coupons which will be dealt with immediately. Sooner or later a great improvement in value must take place when the merits of the security are clearly understood.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.—Since the issue of the Committee's Report, considerable diversity of opinion has been expressed as to the position and prospects of this railway. No one can deny that this is a great property, though it has been grossly mismanaged in the past; but under the present more enlightened administration, and aided by the enormous growth of the traffic receipts, there seems every prospect of a successful future, and whether the floating liabilities are discharged by means of an assessment on the Ordinary Shares (as in the case of the Erie), or by the issue of a Deferred Stock, there can be no doubt that benefit must accrue to the Ordinary Shareholders, and I am decidedly of opinion that they will act wisely in firmly retaining their holdings.

TRAMWAYS.—The market for these Securities has lately shown some symptoms of revival, owing to the steadily increasing traffic returns and the probability of the working expenses showing a large decrease due to the low price of power. The following Tramway Securities can now be bought to yield 5 to 6 per cent to present investors, with steadily improving prospects (the current quotations include three months' of accrued dividend)—viz., Argentine, Barcelona, Birkenhead Preference, Bordeaux, Provincial, Tramways of France, Tramways of Germany, Tramways Union, and Wolverhampton. Tramways and General Works can be bought to pay 7 per cent.

BORDEAUX TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS.—There are now twenty-four miles of this Tramway system finished, but only about sixteen are yet opened for traffic. The weekly receipts since July 1 amount to the handsome total of £22,888, or an average of £1750 per week. It is expected that the remaining fourteen miles will be completed before the close of the year. These Shares at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ are very cheap.
TRAMWAYS COMPANY OF GERMANY.—During the past month the meeting of this company has been held, when it was pointed out that, although only 9 per cent dividend was distributed, the Directors really could have paid 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If the position of this security were properly understood the shares would, I think, be quoted at £12 instead of £10, at which they are now selling.

IMPERIAL TRAMWAYS.—The Directors have decided, and wisely so, I think, to issue £25,000 of Six per Cent Preference Shares, for the purpose of extending and more thoroughly equipping the various systems. Having perfect confidence in the Board, I have no doubt this money will be expended so as to produce the largest possible amount of benefit. These Preference Shares must prove a steady Six per Cent

investment. As some misapprehension exists as to the general principle of extensions, it may be well to point out that the great improvement in the position of the Sunderland and Birkenhead Companies dates from the time when additions to their respective lines were opened out. I look for similar results in Belfast.

CITY OF LONDON REAL PROPERTY. Since I first recommended these shares for investment in 1875, there has been a continuous rise in value from £9 10s. to the present level of £16 per share, and the dividends meanwhile have been 7 per cent per annum. As its name implies, the property of this Company is of the very highest class, and the management is altogether unexceptionable. The new Shares recently issued to provide the capital for the purchase of further properties are now quoted at a small premium. They enjoy a guarantee of 6 per cent for seven years.

CANADIAN COPPER.—It would appear by the recently published advices that the works upon the several Mines are now being pushed on vigorously, so that the shareholders may reasonably look for some practical demonstration of the value of their property at an early date. The £1 fully-paid Shares can at present be bought at £1 10s. per share, and they are likely to advance considerably upon any further favourable reports being received. The principal market for these Shares is in Glasgow.

NEUCHATEL ASPHALTE.—The business of this Company is increasing. The Preference Shares at £1 12s. 6d. and the Ordinary at about 9s. are well worth buying, both being fully-paid up and limited.

JOINT STOCK BANKS.—The great rise in the value of the shares of the London and Westminster and London and County Banks, since they were registered as "Limited," is a convincing proof of the beneficial nature of that change in their constitution. It must be a matter for regret to the shareholders of the Union and London Joint Stock that they have not adopted the same policy, as no doubt a similar advance in the value of their property would also have ensued.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.—Enormous transactions in the shares of the three leading Indian Gold-Mining Companies have taken place during the past month, and the buying has been of a very influential character. Public interest has been principally directed to the shares of the Devla Moyer Company in consequence of the great importance attached to the official statements of Mr. Brough Smyth, the late engineer to the Indian Government, who is now associated with this particular undertaking. The £1 fully-paid shares are now quoted at 2s., and there seems to be ample justification for this advance. While the Devla shares command this improved price it is surprising that those of the South Indian and Indian Glenrock Companies which were the earliest in the field, and therefore will be the first to commence actual mining operations should remain at such low prices as £1 15s. and £1 10s. respectively. The comparison is the more remarkable when it is remembered that some few months since, in the very earliest days of these pioneer Companies, the South Indian Shares were at £3 and the Glenrock at £2 10s. Now that these two Companies are on the eve of commencing absolute work (the machinery being on its way to India), the shares should at any rate be at the old level, if not higher.

From Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT'S Circular for October.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS: A TORCHLIGHT DANCE AT MAR LODGE.